

5-24-68

SAC(105-1677)

HERBERT F GREATHOUSE, SA

COINTER PRO DNL

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Re Memo 'all Agents 5-10-68

The following observations are set forth in accordance with
re-memo:

1. At Las Cruces, NM [redacted], a former student at NM State University was recently active in efforts to establish a chapter of Students for a democratic Society. He apparently failed in this, but participated in a draft card burning at AQ about April 1968. This will be set forth in the file. [redacted] has been interviewed about this matter, and through State Police Narcotics agents and their informants buys have been made from several of [redacted] associates and some have been arrested and are pending trial at Las Cruces, NM. In this connection one of the persons living with [redacted] and has been arrested by NM SP and [redacted] place of residence [redacted] searched. 12 persons assembled there one night were questioned by police. As a result of this activity [redacted] has left the Las Cruces area, believing he is a fugitive, and his whereabouts are unknown.

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NOTE: Many of the so called New left, beatnik type are actively using marijuana and other illegal drugs or plant derivatives, and it is believed that an active drug intelligence program can give them a great deal of legal intelligent harassment, resulting in trials, searches of their pads, imprisonment, and disruption in general, as is the case at this time with [redacted].

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2. [redacted] who is active in the [redacted] [redacted] NM State University is an active black power advocate. We have file on this person. It would appear from information available at this time that this man may not be registered for Sel Svc. His file has been reopened (by separate memo) and investigation is being instituted to determine his draft status. If he is not registered, legal action as approved by the USA is contemplated. He lives at Las Cruces, and attends NM State University. He was formerly having Narcotics, pill and marijuana parties at his residence, but information available at this time indicates he has ceased this stuff openly, so as not to make himself vulnerable to police.

105-1677-3

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAY 25 1968	
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

Mary *Dr*

From my limited observation of these persons it appears conclusive that the new left, including the draft card burners, the hippies, and their kind, are at some time or another involved in the use, sale, pushing, or handling of Pot, speed, lsd, heroine, peyote, hash, or some other kind of illegal merchandise.

It would appear that close contact with Bureau of Drug Abuse Control people of the State, Local, County, and Federal Government would provide an excellent means of harassment of these people, as well as provide an avenue to get some of them into jail legally. Any informant we develop in these people is apt to also have capabilities of giving information on drugs. The Drug people in many instances already have rather good coverage of these people at some places.

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For example it is known that the [redacted] at [redacted] in this group at Las Cruces moving daily with them, attending their parties, smoking their pot, dating their women, living in their homes and often aware of what their future plans, might be.

For those groups who have no drug connection, I have no further suggestions at this time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

TO : AGENTS DESIGNATED (105-1677)

DATE: 6/6/68

FROM : SAC THOMAS J. JORDAN

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

SAC Letter 68-30(E), dated 5/21/68, pointed out the necessity for increased coverage on college campuses to insure the Bureau is in a position to receive advance information of ~~any planned disruptive activities. To facilitate~~ overall supervision of the Counterintelligence Program, as well as to fulfill our intelligence gathering responsibilities, we are instructed to provide the following detailed information, in form suitable for dissemination, for each college and/or university in our territory where organized New Left groups are in existence or where there have been campus disturbances during the past year.

1) Identity of all New Left organizations, a characterization of each and approximate membership.

2) Identity of the ringleaders in each group with detailed background information, including any subversive data and a summary of activities in the New Left movement.

3) Summarize campus disruptive activities during the past year identifying the organizations involved, issues in contention, violence which erupted, and final outcome of the disorder. This category should also include information on any outside influence, as well as student and faculty participation.

Set forth, in detail, your present informant and/or source coverage on each campus fitting the above description, as well as in each organization mentioned. Comment should be made on programs in existence or plans being made to improve this coverage

1 - SAC
1 - ASAC
1 - 105-1677
1 - 66-1
1 - 66-1286
1 - SA [redacted]

✓ 1 - SA [redacted]
✓ 1 - SA [redacted]
✓ 1 - SA GREATHOUSE
✓ 1 - SA [redacted]
1 - SA [redacted]

✓ 1 - SA [redacted]
1 - SA [redacted]

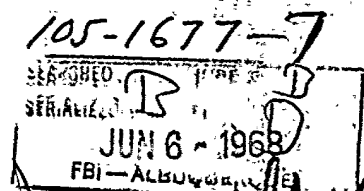
GKM/jvp (13)

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5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



AQ105-1677

An evaluation should be made as to the potential for violence on campuses in your territory for the forthcoming school year.

Since this information must be furnished to the Bureau by the end of the month; send the information for schools in your area to SA MARZ (to whom case is assigned) as soon as possible. If there are no New Left groups and there have been no campus disruptive activities, so indicate. But each recipient must answer the paragraph re source coverage and potential for violence in the forthcoming school year.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

TO : SAC (105-1677)

DATE: 6/10/68

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FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re memo of SAC dated 6/6/68.

A memo was recently submitted by me concerning the Organization of Concerned Black Students (157-177) which is the only activity having occurred at New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas, New Mexico remotely related to the captioned. It is in no way considered militant or affiliated with any national organization. As pointed out in that memorandum, the formation of that group is believed to have been the results of feelings aroused by the speaker during Religious Emphasis Week. Sources at the University state they can not at this time predict what will happen in the Fall of 1968 but they do not expect any trouble in the Summer Quarter.

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[REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] have all indicated they will cooperate with the writer in this matter. [REDACTED] has been furnished application forms for a position with the FBI as a Special Agent but found it necessary to sign a contract for one more year as he did not start processing the application early enough. He intends at this time to submit the application forms early in 1969. He is a life long resident of the area and has worked with the New Mexico Mounted Patrol for several years. He has assured the writer he will advise me of any activities on campus or of any planned.

This matter will be followed with the above sources.

(1)
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105-1677-9

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MAAZ



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

TO : SAC (105-1677) (P)

FROM : SA HERBERT F. GREATHOUSE

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

DATE: 6/14/68

Re memo of SAC, 6/6/68.

The following observations are set forth in compliance with referenced memo as pertains to New Mexico State University at Las Cruces, New Mexico:

Coverage at New Mexico State University has identified no new left organizations operating there during the past year; therefore, items 1 and 2 of referenced memo are not being given further attention at this time.

With respect to item 3, the following is set forth:

Civil Rights Action Committee
New Mexico State University
Racial Matters

During the past year, [redacted], New Mexico State University, [redacted] at the University have furnished information to the effect that the Civil Rights Action Committee was organized on the campus of that University about October of 1967 with an objective of obtaining civil rights for all minority groups at New Mexico State University. They claim no affiliation with any off-campus organization. They primarily met under the leadership of [redacted], New Mexico. Their meeting place was in The Hut, also the local meeting place for local "hippies" and other such groups including narcotics pushers and users.

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One of their first demands came in the form of a petition by [redacted], who comes from New York City to the University, complaining that certain male students physically able are required during their first two years at the University to take compulsory reserve officers' training under the Army or the Air Force.

HFG/dak
(2)

dak

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May *Gr*



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AQ 105-1677

The University Board of Regents rejected the claim of the Civil Rights Action Committee and [] and he is required to take ROTC.

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Their next move came about May 14, 1968, when the leaders of the Civil Rights Action Committee known on the campus as "CRAC" met with []

[] and made certain demands of the University which were:

1. That the University hire a number of colored professors in certain departments.
2. That a compulsory history class be offered on the history of Afro-American affairs and required for all students.
3. That the University abolish all non-integrated organizations on the campus with the exception of religious organizations.
4. That two Afro-American representatives be appointed on the Associated Student Council by the University Administration so that Negroes could have representation.
5. That the school arrange to have scholarships for Negroes.

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At a subsequent meeting, they demanded that a Negro coach be hired.

The [] during the last week of May, 1968, met with the alleged leaders of this organization and refused all of their demands.

The principal leader of this group appears to be [] from New York City, who is a third year Arts and Science Student, permanent home address, [] is [], a Negro female, permanent address [], New Mexico. Other supporters and possible members of this group who are active in making the demands to the University were:

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[]
Freshman
Engineering

AQ 105-1677

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residing [redacted]

[redacted], New Mexico

Permanent home address [redacted]

[redacted], New York

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[redacted]
Second year student in School of Business Administration
and Economics

Permanent address [redacted]

New Mexico

[redacted]
Third year Arts and Science Student

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residing [redacted]

mailing address [redacted], New
Mexico

Permanent home address of [redacted]

[redacted], New Mexico

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[redacted] is of Spanish-American background and although he
is an [redacted]
during the past year, he was not re-elected by the students for
the forthcoming school year.

University professors are planning to refuse readmission
to these students for the coming semester based upon certain of
their actions and statements detrimental to the best interest
of the University.

The coverage by the Albuquerque Office of the above
group at New Mexico State University to date has been through
reliable officials at New Mexico State University including

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[redacted] and officials of the University Police Department who
are active in investigation of matters on the University campus.

We have no active informant coverage among these
students none are being sought at this time pending the decision
of the University as to which of these students they will
readmit at which time it will be re-examined based upon the
actions of the organization and at that time, if merited,
we will seek to establish the proper coverage with Bureau
authority if necessary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-1677)

DATE: 6/18/68

FROM : SA Wirt R. Jones

SUBJECT: INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT
STUDENT AGITATION ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

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RE: SAC LETTER 5/21/68.

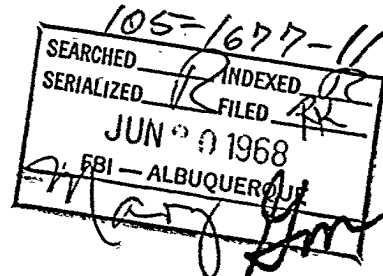
I have well established contacts with [redacted]
[redacted] at the College of
Santa Fe.

At St. John's College, I have a close relationship with [redacted]
[redacted] who will report any activity
of the kind in question to me. There is no summer session
of this college.

There has been no indication to date of any New Left activity
on these campuses to the knowledge of my sources and thus no
disruptive campus activities.

1/WRJ

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DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS



5010-108

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

TO : SAC (105-1677)P

DATE: 6/25/68

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

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SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Re SAC Memo 6/6/68.

There are no organized new left groups in existence at this time nor have there been any campus disturbances during the past year at Western New Mexico University (WNMU), Silver City, N.M.

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The coverage of activities on the WNMU Campus have in the past been successfully covered through liaison with [REDACTED], and through [REDACTED] WNMU. It is anticipated that this coverage will continue in the forthcoming school year and will be adequate at this time since no new left organizations are currently in existence on the campus of WNMU.

The above sources have indicated that it is their opinion that the potential for violence on the WNMU campus is in the forthcoming school year minimal.

WSJ/pal
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pal



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105-1677-12

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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JUN 25 1968	
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

Mary *Gr*

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Albuquerque, New Mexico
July 1, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-11-2011

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NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

[redacted], University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, advised on April 4, 1968, that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) as a recognized campus organization at the University of New Mexico meets approximately once a week in the Student Union Building (SUB). Jack Cairns added that SDS has no headquarters in the State of New Mexico.

A characterization of SDS is appended hereto.

AQ T-1 advised on April 4, 1968, that [redacted]
[redacted] at the University of New Mexico, is [redacted]
[redacted] for the regional SDS.

AQ T-2 advised on July 13, 1965, that [redacted]
[redacted] had joined the Communist Party, USA, (CP, USA), as of that date.

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The "Albuquerque Journal," a daily newspaper published in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in its issue dated November 18, 1965, quoted James Allen Kennedy as being a member of the CP, USA.

The "New Mexico Lobo," a publication of the University of New Mexico, dated October 2, 1967,

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~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

14X
105-1677-26

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NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

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revealed that [] was not a member of the CP and had resigned from the CP over fundamental differences with its policy, program and orientation.

AQ T-1 advised on April 3, 1968, that the SDS on the campus of the University of New Mexico does not have any local officers, and that at each meeting of the SDS, a temporary chairman is appointed to conduct the meeting.

AQ T-1 continued that from time to time various individuals in the SDS served on committees to handle certain SDS functions; however, these are not permanent committees, and all individuals sooner or later serve on different committees.

[] University of New Mexico, advised on April 4, 1968, that [] University of New Mexico [] of the SDS.

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AQ T-1 advised on October 27, 1967, that at an SDS meeting held on [] New Mexico, it was discussed that the SDS would [] who were scheduled to visit the University of New Mexico campus on [], 1967.

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[] University of New Mexico, advised that between the hours of 9:00 AM and 12:00 PM on November 7, 1967, about fifty protestors circled around the Placement Center Building located on the University of New Mexico campus, Albuquerque, protesting the recruitment of Dow Chemical Company; some had white armbands and a few carried posters which said "distinguish Napalm."

[] advised that by 11:00 AM, the group had dwindled to approximately twenty-five and it was considered a peaceful demonstration and no incidents occurred.

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[] University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, advised that the University of New Mexico had made a statement regarding several comments both for and against Dow Chemical Company recruiting on the campus of the University of New Mexico on November 7, 1967, and November 8, 1967.

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NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

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[] advised that the University affirmed the right of the students to peacefully protest and stated that an article appearing on Page 1 of the November 6, 1967, issue of the "New Mexico Lobo," a student newspaper published at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, shows the different groups that are planning on peaceful demonstrations during the time the Dow Chemical Company would be recruiting on the campus.

AQ T-1 advised on November 22, 1967, that at a meeting of the SDS held on [] University of New Mexico, there was a general discussion concerning SDS participating in the anti-draft activities which were planned nationally for December 4-8, 1967.

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AQ T-1 advised on December 5, 1967, that the SDS [] University of New Mexico United States Navy ROTC would drill between [], 1967.

[], University of New Mexico, advised on December 5, 1967, that a group of about fifteen individuals, believed all to be University of New Mexico students, came to the ROTC drill area on the campus about 4:30 PM, December 5, 1967. At this time they were told by his department that they did not have a permit to enter the drill area. [] advised that they agreed and all went into the grandstands and made a few unrecalled remarks, stomped their feet for a few minutes and thereafter, remained silent.

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[] stated that there was no disobedience, no arrests, and he considered the event to be peaceful.

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AQ T-3 advised on [] [] University of New Mexico, on the same date and at this meeting decided that [] Albuquerque, New Mexico, [], 1967.

On October 17, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI observed nine individuals standing outside the Old Post Office Building, Fourth and Gold Southwest, Albuquerque, New Mexico. It is noted that this is the location of the Armed Forces Induction Center, and this protest was peaceful and there was no civil

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NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

disobedience. It was also observed that all of the inductees for the Armed Forces Induction Center had arrived prior to the protest.

AQ T-1 advised on October 19, 1967, that the SDS held [redacted] University of New Mexico, on [redacted], and at this meeting a general discussion was had regarding [redacted] at the Albuquerque Armed Forces Induction Center.

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According to AQ T-1, it was felt that there was insufficient organization and planning by SDS.

AQ T-3 advised on October 24, 1967, that [redacted] Federal Alliance of Free City States (FAFCS) in Albuquerque, New Mexico, desired to form a coalition with the SDS, but that the SDS was not particularly interest in an association with the FAFCS.

A characterization of the FAFCS is appended hereto.

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AQ T-4 advised on October 22, 1967, that [redacted] and [redacted] attended the FAFCS convention in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on October 21, 1967.

AQ T-4 advised that [redacted] at the convention as a representative of SDS and that this convention was held in the Civic Auditorium.

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AQ T-1 advised on October 24, 1967, that on October 22, 1967, [redacted] and some other SDSers, including himself, attended the second session of the FAFCS convention held at the Civic Auditorium at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

AQ T-4 advised on October 27, 1967, that [redacted] and [redacted] along with other SDS individuals were going to El Paso on October 27, 1967, to assist [redacted] in his attempt to present the land-grants claims of the FAFCS to the conference on Mexican-American Problems, El Paso, Texas, on October 27 and 28, 1967.

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AQ T-3 advised on November 1, 1967, that at a meeting of the SDS on October 24, 1967, held in the SUB at the University

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NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

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of New Mexico, it was discussed that the SDS at the University of New Mexico should go to El Paso to support [redacted] FAFCS, who planned to speak at the Mexican-American conference to be held in El Paso, Texas, on October 27, 1967. AQ T-3 advised that the SDS had no specific plan of activity to be carried out while in El Paso, Texas.

AQ T-1 advised on October 31, 1967, that the SDS from the University of New Mexico went to El Paso, Texas, on October 27, 1967. AQ T-1 stated that the SDS group spent most of the day of [redacted] El Paso, Texas, observing activities of the groups not invited to the conference on the Mexican-American Problems.

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AQ T-1 advised that at noon on October 28, 1967, the SDS group from Albuquerque attempted to picket President Johnson at the San Francisco Bridge in El Paso, Texas; however, this picket was broken up by local law enforcement, and was most ineffective.

AQ T-1 advised on January 9, 1968, that the SDS on January 7, 1968, discussed having a demonstration against CIA Recruiters who were coming on the campus of the University of New Mexico on February 14-15, 1968.

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AQ T-4 advised on January 17, 1968, [redacted]

[redacted] had advised that the SDS planned to demonstrate against CIA Recruiters on the campus of the University of New Mexico on February 14, 1968.

[redacted] advised on February 14 and 15, 1968, that the SDS did not demonstrate when CIA Recruiters were on the campus of the University of New Mexico on the above dates.

AQ T-1 advised on February 14, 1968, that the planned SDS demonstration against CIA Recruiters on the campus of the University of New Mexico did not materialize and that the SDS is not able to organize the University of New Mexico students into demonstrations as they had been in the past.

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NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
The "New Mexico Lobo," a publication of the University of New Mexico, in an issue dated February 1, 1968, had an article announcing a meeting of the New Mexico Resistance in Room 231-B of the Student Union Building, and that students from SDS were making arrangements for renting the room inasmuch as the Resistance is not a recognized campus organization.

The "New Mexico Lobo," a publication of the University of New Mexico, in an issue dated March 7, 1968, had an article indicating that the SDS will support the local New Mexico Resistance group in their forthcoming proposed demonstrations.

In this article, the New Mexico Resistance was described as a self-admitted anti-draft organization.

DIRECTOR, FBI

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7/1/68

SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (105-1677) (P)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT
BUDED: 7/3/68

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re Bureau letter, dated 5/28/68, which directed recipients to submit for each college or university in their territory where organized New Left groups are in existence of where there have been campus disturbances within the past year detailed information concerning the identity of New Left organizations.

Enclosed for the Bureau are fifteen copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned New Left Activity, University of New Mexico, and fifteen copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned New Left Activity, New Mexico State University.

(U) In regard to the first letterhead memorandum described above, the informants are as follows:

AQ T-1 is [redacted], Albuquerque Police Department, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

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AQ T-2 is [redacted] (c)
AQ T-3 is [redacted], New Mexico.

10/31/87
3383 RRM/ATN
7/1/83

AQ T-4 is [redacted] (c)

As previously reported in Albuquerque airtel, 6/19/68, captioned "INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT," informant and source coverage of the University of New Mexico campus is as follows:

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(U) [redacted] AQ 192-5, and [redacted] are currently being directed into coverage of New Left activities such as SDS and also continue to furnish general subversive activities information as well. In addition, [redacted] is (c) 15

3 - Bureau (Enc. 30) (RM)
2 - Albuquerque
GKM/dak
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Classified by [redacted] 2040
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
6/4/77

105-1677-15
SEARCHED

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presently under development and will be specifically directed to cover SDS activities on the University of New Mexico campus. (u)

[redacted] is active in New Left activities in the Albuquerque area and information is furnished by him to OSI authorities, who in turn make it available to the FBI. (u)

It is also noted that daily liaison is maintained with [redacted] of the Albuquerque Police Department who has sources directed against New Left activities in the Albuquerque area and who freely makes information furnished by these sources available to the FBI personnel. (u)

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In addition there is daily liaison with the University of New Mexico [redacted]. (u)

Liaison with military intelligence agencies in our division has been effected in order to obtain the identities of military intelligence personnel recently discharged or those who are about to be discharged in order to determine whether they offer potential for development as FBI informants and/or sources. (u)

In regard to informant and source coverage at New Mexico State University, there is no active informant coverage among the students; however, coverage is effected through continuing liaison with reliable officials including the [redacted]

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and officials of the University Police Department, who are active in investigation of activities on the University campus. There has also been contact with [redacted] New Mexico State University, [redacted]. (u)

Information from these sources indicates the current thinking is to refuse readmission to the recalcitrant students, designated in the letterhead memorandum, for the coming semester based upon certain of their actions and statements being detrimental to the best interests of the University. Pending the outcome of this action, the situation will be reexamined and, if merited, appropriate coverage with Bureau authority will be obtained.

In accordance with instructions in referenced letter, contact was made with sources on the following campuses in the territory of the Albuquerque Division to determine a potential for violence for the forthcoming school year. All advised there had been no disruptive activities or problems with campus groups in the past and none are anticipated for the

AQ 105-1677

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forthcoming school year.

Roswell Resident Agency

College of the Southwest
Hobbs, New Mexico

Hobbs Junior College
Hobbs, New Mexico

College of Artesia
Artesia, New Mexico

New Mexico Military Institute
Roswell, New Mexico

Clóvis Resident Agency

Eastern New Mexico University
Portales, New Mexico

Santa Fe Resident Agency

New Mexico Highlands University
Las Vegas, New Mexico

College of Santa Fe
Santa Fe, New Mexico

St. John's College
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Deming Resident Agency

Western New Mexico University
Silver City, New Mexico

Las Cruces Resident Agency

New Mexico State University (except see LHM)
Las Cruces, New Mexico

Albuquerque

University of New Mexico (except see LHM)
Albuquerque, New Mexico

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AQ 105-1677

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New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology
Socorro, New Mexico

University of Albuquerque
Albuquerque, New Mexico

The letterhead memorandum captioned New Left Activity, University of New Mexico, is being classified confidential in order to protect informants of continuing value.

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In the letterhead memorandum concerning the University of New Mexico, the Agents who observed the demonstration on 10/17/67 were SA J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE, SA [REDACTED], SA D. ARTHUR BYRNES, JR., SA [REDACTED], and SA JOSEPH F. CONDON.

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SAC, [REDACTED]

7/5/68

SA [REDACTED]

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

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[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past on 6/26/68, furnished the following information orally to SA [REDACTED]. The original of this information is maintained in Albuquerque file [REDACTED].

Informant advised that to the best of his knowledge there are no "New Left" organizations currently active or being formed on the campus of Western New Mexico University at Silver City, New Mexico. He stated that as far as he knew, there has been no violence or protests on the part of students at WNMU campus during the past school year. He felt it unlikely that there would be any riots or disturbances on the campus in the forthcoming year.

He stated he knew of no efforts by the CP, WILLIAM E. DU BOIS CLUBS, or other such type organizations to infiltrate or organize the student body on the campus of WNMU.

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FBI-ALBUQUERQUE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

TO : ~~RESIDENT AGENTS~~ RESIDENT AGENTS

DATE: 5/16/68

FROM : ~~SAC LEO CONROY (105-1677)~~ SAC LEO CONROY (105-1677)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

Effective immediately, the Bureau is instituting a Counterintelligence Program directed against the New Left movement and its Key Activists. All offices are instructed to immediately open an active control file, captioned as above, and to assign responsibility for this program to an experienced and imaginative Special Agent who is well versed in investigation of the New Left and its membership.

The purpose of this program is to expose, disrupt, and otherwise neutralize the activities of the various New Left organizations, their leadership and adherents. It is imperative that the activities of these groups be followed on a continuous basis so we may take advantage of all opportunities for counterintelligence and also inspire action in instances where circumstances warrant. The devious maneuvers and duplicity of these activists must be exposed to public scrutiny through the cooperation of reliable news media sources, both locally and at the Seat of Government. We must frustrate every effort of these groups and individuals to consolidate their forces or to recruit new or youthful adherents. In every instance, consideration should be given to disrupting the organized activity of these groups and no opportunity should be missed to capitalize upon organizational and personal conflicts of their leadership.

On or before June 1, 1968, all offices are instructed to submit to the Bureau a detailed analysis of potential counterintelligence action against New Left organizations and Key Activists within their respective territories. Specific recommendations should be included for any logical immediate counterintelligence action. Recommendations submitted under this program must include all necessary facts to enable the Bureau to intelligently pass upon the feasibility of the proposed action. In instances where a reliable and cooperative news media representative or other

1-Each Resident Agent

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FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

Letter to Albany
Re: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

source outside the Bureau is to be contacted or utilized in connection with a proposed counterintelligence operation, it will be incumbent upon the recommending office to furnish assurances the source will not reveal the Bureau's interest or betray our confidence.

Offices which have investigative responsibility for Key Activists should specifically comment in the initial letter to the Bureau regarding these individuals. As these offices are aware, these individuals have been identified as the moving forces behind the New Left.

No counterintelligence action may be initiated by the field without specific Bureau authorization.

Commencing July 1, 1968, and every three months thereafter, each participating office should submit to the Bureau a status letter covering the prior 3-month period, including comments under the following captions.

- 1) Potential Counterintelligence Action
- 2) Pending Counterintelligence Action
- 3) Tangible Results

If necessary, a fourth caption "Miscellaneous" may be utilized for additional comments.

Recommendations for counterintelligence action should not be included in the 90-day status letters to the Bureau, but should be submitted individually by separate letter.

All Special Agent personnel responsible for the investigation of the New Left and the Key Activists should be alerted to our counterintelligence plans relating to these groups. Counterintelligence action directed at these groups is intended to complement and stimulate our accelerated intelligence investigations. Each investigative Agent has a responsibility to call to the attention of the counterintelligence coordinator suggestions and possibilities for implementing the program. You are cautioned

Letter to Albany
Re: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

that the nature of this new endeavor is such that under no circumstances should the existence of the program be made known outside the Bureau and appropriate within-office security should be afforded this sensitive operation.

The Bureau has been very closely following the activities of the New Left and the Key Activists and is highly concerned that the anarchistic activities of a few can paralyze institutions of learning, induction centers, cripple traffic, and tie the arms of law enforcement officials all to the detriment of our society. The organizations and activists who spout revolution and unlawfully challenge society to obtain their demands must not only be contained, but must be neutralized. Law and order is mandatory for any civilized society to survive. Therefore, you must approach this new endeavor with a forward look, enthusiasm, and interest in order to accomplish our responsibilities. The importance of this new endeavor cannot and will not be overlooked.

Accordingly, you are requested to furnish your ideas, suggestions and views to SA MARZ (who will coordinate the program). In order to comply with the Bureau's deadline, submit your initial thoughts on or before 5/27/68. Include the names of any Key Activists. For Aq use only, title your communication COINTELPRO-DNL.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (105-1677) (P*) DATE: 8/28/68

FROM : SA GAYLE K. MARZ

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

This case was opened as a control file in order to advise the Bureau of our activities and progress directed against the New Left and its membership.

The Bureau has stipulated a progress letter to be submitted every 90 days.

In view of this, it is recommended this case be made pending inactive.

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1968
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE

SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-3286)

10/18/68

SA GAYLE K. MARZ

INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW LEFT

On 10/8/68, [redacted]
[redacted] student at the University of New Mexico, was
interviewed at his request. He resides at [redacted]
[redacted]. His home is in
[redacted], New Mexico.

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[redacted] advised that, out of curiosity, he attended
a meeting on 10/3/68, of the "Radical Rush." His interest
stemmed from the fact the Brown Berets were to be there, and
he wanted to find out who they were and what they stand for.
He stated he was concerned [redacted]
Brown Berets, may not be what he seems to be and may have
ideas inimical to the best interests of the United States.

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[redacted] said that about ten years ago, he had
been "kicked out" of UNM because he had predicted a riot
would occur on the campus. Since then he has traveled
around the world and, in his words, matured. He now describes
himself as a Super-American. [redacted]

[redacted] " UNM Campus newspaper. It
was in rough draft form and needed considerable editing but the
theme centered on the need for college administrators to clamp
down on campus dissenters and give those who are seeking an
education greater opportunity. It was extremely critical of
SDS, Radical Rush, New Mexico Resistance, etc., and was well-
written, but of excessive length.

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[redacted] explained he wanted the FBI to be aware of
him and his activities since it is his intention to find out
all he can about the dissident student groups. He referred to it
as "knowing your enemy." He wanted to make certain that if
his activities came to the attention of the FBI, his motives
would be clearly understood.

AQ indices are negative. Careful consideration is being
given to possible use of [redacted] in connection with our counter-
intelligence program.

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(2) jkw

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Petition Seeks To Bar Some From U. Campus

A petition asking the regents of the University of New Mexico to take steps to keep persons advocating disobedience of law off the university campus will be presented to the regents at their next meeting.

Bill Harty, Albuquerque attorney and spokesman for those passing the petition, said he would present it to the regents. He said it is signed by about 1200 persons from all parts of the state, including residents of Farmington, Clovis, Hobbs, Las Cruces and Alamogordo.

"We could have gotten a lot more signatures," Harty said, "but we made no attempt to get sheer volume. We did get signatures from representative average citizens from throughout the state."

"Some of the things which have occurred recently on the campus have been bothering people throughout the state, and bother particularly the parents of students at the university," he added.

The petition, states the signers, "while completely supporting freedom of expression," asks the regents and Ferrell Heady, president of the university, "to take firm and immediate action" along several lines.

These include:

—Initiate policies to keep from the campus "those who may be known to use narcotics," or who sell narcotics.

—Initiate policies necessary to bar from the campus "all who use the university as a forum to advocate disobedience of the law, and to ridicule the law."

—Institute policies "to bar from employment those who advocate and abet disobedience of the laws of the state of New Mexico and the United States."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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JOURNAL

ALBUQUERQUE
NEW MEXICO

Date: 11/1/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: COINTELPRO
DNL

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

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ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL

Nov. 2, 1968
Page B-10
SATURDAY

Low-Key Ministry

NMSU Coffeehouse Closed by Church

LAS CRUCES (UPI) — The off-campus church coffeehouse at New Mexico State University will be closed tonight, marking an end to a six-month controversy over the operation of the low-key ministry.

The New Mexico Synod of the U.S. Presbyterian Church revealed late Friday "The Hut," an adobe house adjacent to the NMSU campus, would be placed for sale.

The closure came at the close of a six-month study by the Synod's General Council following numerous protests about the operation of the coffeehouse and the caliber of students who habituated the campus ministry jointly run by the Presbyterian and Disciples of Christ churches.

The Rev. James Nielsen, who has operated the Hut, said a key reason behind the closure was to allow the Presbyterian and Disciples churches to work more closely with other denominations in the campus ecumenical movement.

HOWEVER, city and police officials hailed the shutdown. The Hut was never raided, but police said undercover narcotics agents had staked out the coffeehouse numerous times.

Dist. Atty. Ernest Williams of Las Cruces, who advised the Synod's general council on the Hut, earlier this month, reportedly told them there was no evidence linking the Hut to any narcotics activity, Nielsen said.

Detective Mike Gonzales, head of the Las Cruces Police

narcotics division, said, "We've always had information that narcotics were being used there, but we were never able to pin anybody down, or make any arrests."

"This (closing) will get rid of this one place, but trouble will come back someplace else. We knew of this one, now we'll just have to wait for another one to pop up. I'm not sure if it's good it's closing or not," Gonzales said.

"This (marijuana links) is not the reason for the sale of the Hut," Nielsen said. The basic reason for the sale is to facilitate the ecumenical ministry, so we can move more quickly into a total united campus program.

"ALL PROCEEDS from the sale of the house will be reserved to be used towards an ecumenical center building at NMSU. At least the five denominations currently involved on campus — the Presbyterians, Disciples, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians and Methodists will work together on the campus ministry."

The Methodist Church is rather an ex-officio member right now, anyway, since it has withdrawn from the movement for a year's study of the program," Nielsen said.

"My job has not changed with this (closing). It is still primarily to work with the churches, to see that the kinds of things we have been doing will be carried on — dialogues, seminars, this type of program," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

B 10

JOURNAL

Date: 11/2/68

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: COINTELPRO
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

TO : SAC (105-1677)

DATE: 1/21/69

FROM : SA JOSEPH F. CONDON

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Albuquerque letter to the Bureau, 12/20/68
and Bureau letter to Albuquerque, 1/3/69.

As set forth in referenced Albuquerque letter on 12/17/68, [redacted] a sophomore at UNM, who was majoring in [redacted] was interviewed at his request. At that time [redacted] advised that he and several of the students became somewhat concerned over activities pertaining to the suspension of three UNM students who had taken part in an anti-ROTC demonstration on 10/22/68, and also the fact that the individuals who were protesting the suspensions appear to have readily available extensive printing resources for publicizing their view on the UNM campus. [redacted] advised that he, along with [redacted] and [redacted], all of whom are UNM students, have been circulating a petition on the UNM campus supporting the decision to suspend the three students. He stated that the response they received has been favorable and they had collected over 1,000 signatures. [redacted] advised that he is known to the three suspended students as one of the individuals who was circulating the petition supporting their suspension as well as to many of the other students on the UNM campus and that, therefore, he did not feel that it would be possible for him to attend meetings of any of the dissident groups on the UNM campus in the future. [redacted] furnished the following background information:

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Age
DOB

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Education

Military service
Wife

[redacted]

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[redacted] stated that he would be happy to advise the Albuquerque Office of any campus activities which he felt would be of interest, but in view of the fact that his feelings



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[Signature]

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are apparently well known concerning the suspensions, no attempt is being made to develop him as a source at this time.

(C) NEW LEFT MOVEMENT - INTERNAL SECURITY -
MISCELLANEOUS - STUDENT AGITATION -- The Bureau has recently prepared a comprehensive document on new left and black extremist activities entitled "Youth in Rebellion." Copies of this document will be forwarded to you by separate communication.

This document presents a thorough review of the new left and black extremist activities including world-wide ramifications of these movements as well as their impact on the internal security of the country.

It is essential that all personnel handling these matters peruse this document in order to better understand the nature of the threat posed by this amalgamation of undisciplined and militant groups.

Very truly yours,

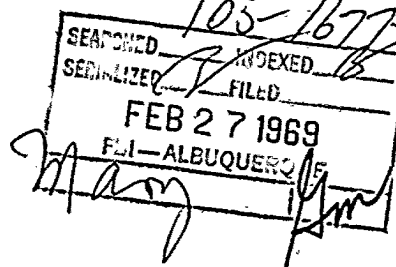
John Edgar Hoover

Director

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



SUBJECT: YOUTH IN REBELLION

DATE: FEBRUARY 7, 1969

105-1677-24

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FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Abbott Howard Hoffman

[REDACTED]

Sidney Okun

Richard Robin Palmer

[REDACTED]

Jerry Clyde Rubin

[REDACTED]

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OVERVIEW

The phenomenon of revolutionary "protest movements" manifested in campus rebellions and riotous demonstrations throughout the world has been building up for a decade. Today it has reached a stage in this country where it constitutes a grave challenge to our democratic traditions and a weighty obstacle blocking our efforts to achieve an improved society.

The civil rights struggle and the Vietnam War have been used as instruments to generate a wave of extremism among youth which has been all the more striking in the 1960s because of its contrast with the political apathy which marked youth in the 1950s. The war gave rise to an increase in the draft--an intensely personal issue among students in particular. The civil rights struggle gave rise to the concept of black power--an equally emotional issue among youth.

The wave of extremism, which has been marked by growing violence and lawlessness, first emerged in the form of the new left movement. Today, similar extremism is also rapidly emerging within many black student groups.

The new left movement is an amorphous, undisciplined collection of political, social, and economic malcontents. Its adherents are opposed to organized power of any kind. To them, our governmental system is irredeemably corrupt and oppressive. Their clear-cut and volubly stated purpose is to destroy it.

Black extremist student groups differ in that they have a very definite concept of power. They are not concerned with existentialist confrontation for its own sake. They want specific concessions in line with their projection of black nationalism regardless of whether these serve to widen rather than narrow the existing gap in race relations.

At the core of the new left movement is the anarchistic Students for a Democratic Society. It is the catalytic agent among a variety of like-minded college-based groups. Comparatively small in membership, they exert widespread influence. Estimates show that as many as 750,000 of the nearly seven million college students in the country are sympathetic to their appeals in varying degrees. Through their more than 200 "underground" publications, they flood college campuses with propaganda.

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In the past five years, they have played a major role in organizing demonstrations, primarily protesting the war in Vietnam. Hundreds of thousands of people have been involved; property damage totaling millions has resulted; federal troops, national guard units, and police forces across the country have been pressed into action; thousands of injuries and arrests have occurred; and distressing, disgusting, and obscene behavior and incidents related thereto have served to undermine a nation's confidence in itself and in its goals.

The new left movement in this country is clearly an integral part of a worldwide revolutionary movement of students and young intellectuals. There is a definite similarity of goals, a uniformity of action from country to country, and a rapport among leftist organizations and individuals in this and foreign countries.

New leftists from the United States have played an important rôle in demonstrations which have taken place in various countries in the world, such as England, France, West Germany, Japan and Mexico.

Black extremist groups coming to the fore more recently are not as yet well organized nationally. But their impact on black student groups is apparent. The current academic year has witnessed black student strife at about 50 colleges and more than 160 disturbances at the elementary and high school levels.

Unlike the new left, black student groups do not have widespread foreign contacts; however, black extremist leaders have traveled extensively to communist countries, particularly Cuba, and their views have had a marked influence on the black extremist student groups.

As a result of these extensive foreign contacts with communists on the part of new leftists and black extremist leaders, Marxist concepts and communist guerrilla tactics are being increasingly advocated among student extremists in general.

In addition, old-line communist groups, such as the Soviet-dominated Communist Party, USA, the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party, and the Chinese Communist-oriented Progressive Labor Party are not only finding it easier each day to work within the ranks of the student extremists but also to expand their respective ideological influences among them.

The net result of this extremist activity is that it has (1) impaired the successful and speedy prosecution of our war effort; (2) jeopardized the struggle for civil rights and increased animosity between blacks and whites; (3) severely disrupted the normal processes of our academic system; and (4) strikingly served to advance communist causes both national and international.

In and of themselves, each of these consequences is cause for concern. Furthermore, new left and black extremist activities have contributed greatly to the development of a lawless and insurrectionary atmosphere in our society. This atmosphere has been conducive to a growing contempt for established authority and increased criminal behavior marked by violence. In all, these factors represent an increasing danger to our national welfare and security.

Insofar as the future is concerned, we must be prepared to cope with a continuation of new leftist and black extremist student activities for a long time. Although the end of the Vietnam war will deprive the new leftists of an issue which has had popular appeal, it will also serve to divert them toward a concentrated attack on the Nation's educational system with the popular rallying cry of "university reform." The real goal here is not reform but rather the development of decisive power through which student and faculty activists aim to dictate the curriculum and determine which professors will be hired and fired. In turn, this would permit them to control the academic community for the purpose of using it as a means to revolutionize American society according to Marxist precepts.

The accelerated growth of the more recently conceived black extremist student movement points to an equally troublesome future in that realm. The movement is on the upswing. More black student groups can be expected to join the extremist movement; demands will be intensified; power struggles between groups and individual leaders of groups will occur; tensions will mount; and many campuses not previously affected will experience agitation, which may well spread off campus in those cities where they are adjacent to ghetto areas.

In short, the ferment and turmoil on American college and university campuses will continue to escalate as white and black extremists attempt to develop a revolutionary consciousness in the youth of the Nation on campus and beyond.

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NEW LEFT MOVEMENT

History and Development

Origin

The new left movement can be traced to widespread student participation in the civil rights struggle which began in the South in the late 1950s. By the Fall of 1958, the civil rights movement was in full swing. Thereafter, sit-ins, boycotts, and freedom rides captured the imagination of many students. The civil rights struggle became an intense emotional outlet for protest against the entire system that was charged with being responsible for all the ills besetting the Nation.

Campus radicals and student activists were strongly influenced by the direct-action and so-called nonviolent resistance tactics employed by such civil rights leaders as the late Martin Luther King, Jr., during the early days of the civil rights struggle. Wide acceptance of the concept of civil disobedience and open antagonism toward the police did much to bring about a breakdown of law and order in many areas. Although the new left movement had not yet emerged, the protest activity of the late 1950s and the early 1960s provided an ideological point of departure for the development of a nihilistic and anarchistic movement dedicated to the destruction of the traditions and values of our society.

The new left as a movement was first evidenced in a quarterly review called "Studies on the Left," which was founded in the Fall of 1959 at the University of Wisconsin by a group of young radical graduate students. Although academic in its approach to Marxism and the radical movement in America, this journal expressed the views of the evolving new left.

Reorganization of SDS

In 1962, the new left received its greatest impetus and direction. In June of that year, a group of students, including veterans of the sit-ins, boycotts, and freedom rides of the civil rights struggle, met at

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a convention in Port Huron, Michigan, to reorganize the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), the outgrowth of the youth affiliate of a Fabian-socialist-oriented group, the League for Industrial Democracy.

In the Fall of 1962, these new leftists began organizing a militant cadre of student activists who were indoctrinated in the strategy and tactics of direct action which had been so successful in the campaign for civil rights. Emphasis was placed on the organizing of dynamic opposition to specific issues which were the cause of student discontent. This organizational work, spearheaded by the SDS, continued for the next two years, and during this period campus protests became a way of life for an ever-growing segment of the academic community.

While the main effort during 1963 and 1964 was directed toward organizing a new radical campus movement, the civil rights movement was not forsaken by the new left. In the Summers of 1963 and 1964, hundreds of student activists migrated to the South and participated in the voter-registration drives sponsored by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Congress of Racial Equality, and other civil rights organizations. Some were beaten, clubbed, and killed, and this experience undoubtedly served to nurture the growing militant philosophy of the new left.

Free Speech Movement

By the Fall of 1964, it was apparent that the new left had developed into a formidable disruptive force on the campus and was capable of obstructing the normal operations of some of our largest educational institutions, among them the University of California at Berkeley (UCB). The UCB campus has since become one of the most notorious hotbeds for new left activity and student protest demonstrations.

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Student activists looking for a way to launch a rebellion against authorities at UCB seized an opportunity in mid-September, 1964. At that time, [redacted] sent a letter to the leaders of all student organizations setting forth regulations pertaining to solicitation of funds, distribution of literature, and recruitment of membership in off-campus organizations.

Many students promptly interpreted this to be an infringement of their rights and privileges. This student reaction constituted a ready-made issue and student activists crystallized support around it by forming the self-styled Free Speech Movement (FSM). The FSM sparked and directed the student protests that followed. Demonstrations, sit-downs, sit-ins, and a student strike brought normal operations at UCB to a virtual halt, culminating in a massive sit-in on December 2-3, 1964, which led to more than 800 arrests.

It is noteworthy that Bettina Aptheker Kurzweil, one of the leaders of the FSM, has openly declared her membership in the CPUSA; was elected to the Rules Committee while still a student at UCB; became a member of the CPUSA National Committee; and authored pamphlets, such as "Big Business and the American University." In addition, she is extremely active in the CPUSA; makes frequent appearances on campuses as a communist spokesman; and has been a leader in activities which involved the new left.

The FSM was hailed by new leftists as a highly successful undertaking. Thereafter, "university reform," as the new left leaders called it, became one of the major planks in their platform.

Antiwar Movement

Encouraged by the successes achieved through the FSM, new left leaders began to look for other issues which would enable them to broaden their base of operations. The intensification of the Vietnam War, which followed the August, 1964, Gulf of Tonkin incident, and the growing debate over the war seemed to provide an issue which could be exploited by new left leaders to achieve their objective.

Even before the Gulf of Tonkin incident, of course, the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)--which had taken its cue from the Soviet Union--was engaged in campaigns to influence the United States Government to withdraw its troops from Vietnam or to participate in negotiations on communist terms to end the war. It was hoped that either action would result ultimately in a communist victory in Vietnam.

The communists saw in the clamor for peace in Vietnam an opportunity to foster the impression that widespread opposition--especially noncommunist opposition--existed in this country relative to the Government's policies on Vietnam. Thus, the CPUSA resorted to a proven tactic--engaging in a united front with noncommunists to accomplish a single objective, but one that would have different meaning for the participants. For the noncommunists, it would be an end to hostilities and the potential threat of a wider war. For the communists, it would be another country added to their camp.

Several pacifist groups, acting either independently or in association with other pacifist organizations and even with communist front groups, sponsored many demonstrations against the war in Vietnam. In addition, officials and members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), a militant civil rights group, were active in anti-Vietnam demonstrations. Significantly, SNCC was praised by the CPUSA for moving rapidly to the left and for being among the first to make the tie between civil rights and peace.

Keenly aware of the developing antiwar issue, the SDS National Council at a meeting in December, 1964, decided to sponsor a Student March on Washington in April, 1965, to protest the war in Vietnam.

The turnout for this demonstration was 15,000. It was significant that support was solicited and received from a wide variety of organizations ranging from old, established pacifist groups to organizations which have publicly vowed their allegiance to the international communist movement. This demonstration marked the firm establishment of another plank in the new left platform--the "antiwar movement."

Since the first major demonstration, new left leaders and members have played a leading role in organizing many big antiwar demonstrations and have cooperated with other groups in sponsoring this type of activity. This is pointed up by the Washington Summer Action Project which was held on August 9, 1965, by the SDS, the SNCC, the communist-controlled W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), and the Committee for Nonviolent Action, a pacifist group. The sponsors of this demonstration announced their intention of taking over Congress to hold a "Congress of Unrepresented People." Numerous demonstrators were arrested when they attempted to enter the Capitol grounds.

On April 15, 1967, the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and the Student Mobilization Committee sponsored massive demonstrations in New York City and San Francisco. Both of these groups included members of the new left in addition to members of such groups as the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) and the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The New York City demonstration attracted 125,000 demonstrators. During this demonstration, numerous individuals burned their draft cards, and one group burned an American flag. In the San Francisco demonstration, an estimated 55,000 individuals marched to Kezar Stadium where they heard speakers condemn the United States as the aggressor in Vietnam. Mrs. Bettina Aptheker Kurzweil, by then a member of the CPUSA National Committee and a leader in the unrest which had marked the campus of the University of California at Berkeley, served as a monitor during the demonstration.

Merger of Antiwar and Civil Rights Movements

One of the most ambitious endeavors of the new left--and one which coincides with communist aims--has been an all-out effort to unite the antiwar movement with the civil rights struggle. The claim is made that the war in Vietnam is diverting attention from civil rights and is consuming funds that might otherwise be expended for the war on poverty in the Negro ghettos of large cities. The Vietnam War is denounced as a "racist war" in a constant barrage of propaganda emanating from such organizations as the SDS as well as from communist sources. Negroes are urged to unite with their "Vietnamese brothers" in the struggle against the "U. S. imperialists" and to refuse to serve in the Armed Forces. More than anyone, the late Martin Luther King, Jr., gave impetus to the efforts of the new left to effect a merger of the civil rights and anti-Vietnam War movements.

Opposes Military

An unchanging ingredient of the new left is bitter hostility against "things military." New leftists view the military as an agency of "the Establishment" they wish to

destroy, and the Vietnam War has sharpened and intensified this antipathy. The new left has manifested its resentment against the presence of military recruiting teams on the campus, Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) units, the draft, military parades and drills, and even the holding of military-sponsored social functions.

When recruiting teams from the Armed Services come to the campus, new leftists frequently instigate a hostile demonstration. Part of the aim is publicity, as they wish to attract the attention of young students, create "incidents," and embarrass members of the military and the university.

The new left has used the campus as a mobilization center from which to launch protests and demonstrations against military bases and industrial facilities. This technique has precipitated marches from the campus to nearby Army, Navy, and Air Force bases and companies manufacturing war materiel. On occasions, these demonstrations have led to civil disobedience in the form of halting troop trains, blocking traffic, lying down in doorways, and invading military installations.

The new left has mounted a sustained campaign against military-related research by universities and colleges. The SDS publication "New Left Notes" has devoted considerable space to "secret military research"--such as biological and chemical warfare--being conducted by universities and has encouraged its readers to seek out instances of such activity.

Selective Service Target

In the new left's anti-Vietnam-War activities, a prime target is the Selective Service System. The SDS has called for resistance to the draft and has held numerous demonstrations at draft boards and induction centers across the country. It has also proposed the formation of anti-draft unions.

New left groups participated in "Stop the Draft Weeks" conducted by antidraft groups throughout the country as periods of protest against the Vietnam War in general and the draft in particular. Each of these weeks was marked by demonstrations at draft boards and induction

centers all over the country. In many of these demonstrations, led by such organizations as the SDS, Women Strike for Peace, and War Resisters League, individuals attempted to block entrances to induction centers and to engage in sit-ins and other harassing actions at draft boards. Hundreds of individuals either destroyed or turned in their Selective Service registration cards to show their contempt for and resistance to the draft. The demonstrations resulted in incidents, violence, and mass arrests in a number of cities across the Nation.

Discourages Corporation Job Recruiters

Student protests, usually organized by the SDS, are intended to disrupt industrial recruiting efforts on the college campus. In many instances, student and faculty demonstrators have successfully blockaded industrial representatives so that interviews could not be conducted with prospective employees. A single corporation--the Dow Chemical Company--has been a popular target for student protests. The reason for this antagonism is that Dow produces much of the napalm that is being used by the Armed Forces in Vietnam.

Defames National Leaders

A favorite device of the new left is to defame the aims, motives, and intentions of America's national leaders. The President, the Vice President, Cabinet members, and other officials are constantly reviled in bitter and often obscene language. They are frequently described as "murderers" and "assassins." When they give speeches or make public appearances, they are often hissed and booed. The ostensible purpose of this vicious campaign is to engender disrespect for and lack of trust in them. Seldom in our history has such a torrent of vilification been directed against Government leaders.

Influencing University Policy

Inherent in the new left program is a bitter attack against the programs, policies, procedures, and goals of the university. This attack arises from the new left's concept that the university is part of the "power structure." The aim of the new left is student power--the power of students to radically transform the university by deciding how the institution should be run.

A primary objective of student control is the abolition of the grading system. A most compelling reason for demanding an end to this system is that grades play a decisive role in determining whether a male student is or is not to be drafted.

Ideological Elements

There are several ideological strains and currents in the new left, including Marxist and socialist. A major influence has been Marxism, and Karl Marx is frequently quoted in their writings. Radical pacifist theory, as well as the ideas of existentialism, particularly those expounded by the French writers Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre, has also been influential.

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Other philosophical heroes include the late C. Wright Mills and [redacted] at the University of California, San Diego. [redacted] has been influenced by the writings of philosopher Georg Hegel, psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, and by Karl Marx. [redacted] admits he is a Marxist, but says that many classical ideas about the Marxist takeover of capitalism have been outdated by the "affluent society" and automation.

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[redacted] believes that "communism is the physician at the death bed of capitalism." For countries such as the United States, [redacted] advocates a reformation of the outmoded ideas of Marxism by the youth, the workers, and the intelligentsia, who will form new social institutions and a new way of life by revolution.

The new left's tactical heroes are Fidel Castro, the late Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Ho Chi Minh, and Mao Tse-tung because these men successfully overthrew existing systems.

Rebellion Against Society

At the heart of the new left philosophy is the concept of rebellion against conformity, established institutions, and society. The new leftist has repudiated the

affluent society which has produced him. His mood is one of frustration, dissatisfaction, dissillusionment, pessimism, and fatalism. The new left talks much of "alienation," which derives in large part from Marx. To the new leftist, alienation signifies bitter protest against what he calls "the Establishment," the "power structure," and the "military-industrial complex."

There are strong nihilistic, anarchistic elements in the new left, which maintain that our society is decadent and beyond reform and that bourgeois moral values are outmoded. There is an almost passionate desire to tear down and destroy. The new left detests our free society, the concepts of law and order, and the progress this country has made. A feature of the new left is its unremitting derogation of the United States, always ascribing to this country the most selfish and base motives.

The new left has no real, positive ideology for bringing about fundamental changes in the political, economic, and social system in this country. Instead, it has assumed a righteous and intransigent moral posture which rejects the American system but offers no program or alternatives. Since the new left has not developed specific goals and a detailed program, it has been challenged to produce an alternative ideology and theory of action.

Intolerance of Dissent

The new left, which prides itself on dissent, is marked by a vicious intolerance toward views other than its own. This intolerance assumes many forms. For example, prominent individuals--particularly Government officials--are heckled or insulted during their speeches, and even prevented from speaking by unruly and disorderly tactics. Sometimes, a number of students and professors will walk out of an auditorium while a speech is in progress. Speakers have also been subjected to physical attacks.

Membership and Sympathizers

The new left is a heterogeneous conglomeration of radicals, anarchists, pacifists, crusaders, socialists,

communists, social theorists, idealists, and malcontents. It is predominantly a college student-oriented movement but also involves college dropouts, former students, graduate students, teaching assistants, young professors, and assorted intellectuals. A large proportion of the new leftists were reared in comparatively affluent, middle-class homes.

The SDS claims a current membership of 40,000. But the impact and influence of the new left on other members of its age group have led to estimates that as many as 750,000 of today's 6,700,000 college students in the United States are sympathetic in varying degrees to the radicalism of the new left.

Organizations Involved

Students for a Democratic Society

The new left is made up of numerous organizations, temporary conferences, and unaffiliated individuals. By far the largest and most influential organization is the SDS.

Port Huron Statement

At a convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962, the SDS's widely publicized Port Huron Statement was drafted. The statement covered a variety of subjects, including peace, poverty, and civil rights, which ostensibly were the main areas of concern of the organization.

The Port Huron Statement was destined to provide an ideological framework for both the SDS and the new left movement. In this document, which grew out of a draft statement prepared by [redacted], [redacted], the SDS declared its contempt for the existing social order and expressed its intention to work toward the establishment of a "participatory democracy" which would allow each individual to share in those social and political decisions affecting the quality and direction of his life. The convention declared the Port Huron Statement to be "a living document open to change

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with our times and experiences." Members of the SDS speak of "participatory democracy" as an ideal form of society. Actually, as employed by SDS, it is a system bordering on anarchy.

Kissinger's Kamikaze

At SDS's national convention in Kewadin, Michigan, in June, 1965, [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted], a graduate of the University of Chicago, who then, at [redacted], offered a proposal so radical that it was dubbed [redacted] "In order to force a "political trial" which would make the United States defend its "immoral acts in Vietnam," [redacted] advocated that SDS members deliberately violate the Espionage Act of 1917, as well as certain parts of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and certain provisions of the Smith Act of 1940. He specifically suggested leaflets to demoralize servicemen and urge them to desert or adopt other means of avoiding participation in the Vietnam conflict.

Antidraft Activities

In the anti-Vietnam-war activities in which the SDS is extremely active, the SDS has held numerous demonstrations at draft boards and indoctrination centers across the country. During a meeting of the SDS National Council in December, 1966, it was pointed out that a small percentage of draft-age youth, if properly organized, could disrupt the operation of draft boards and indoctrination centers. It was explained that 20 or 30 youths could accompany a draft objector to his draft board where they could protest and harass Selective Service officials. An article in the February 3, 1967, issue of "New Left Notes" set out many techniques for harassing draft boards.

Support of Other Revolutionary Groups

As university reform and antiwar movements gained momentum, SDS influence in the civil rights movement waned. It was soon apparent that the nonviolent stance assumed by some civil rights leaders in early 1966 was totally incompatible with the militant philosophy of SDS. Then, in May, 1966, a new factor emerged, when Stokely Carmichael was elected National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and promptly began to publicize the concept of "black power." Predictably, a strong resolution was passed at the SDS National Council meeting in June, 1966, which made reference to the long-standing fraternal relations between the SDS and SNCC and fully endorsed the philosophy of black power.

Following through on this new theme, the SDS, at its June, 1967, national convention, adopted a resolution to support "militant, radical and revolutionary groups" regardless of the groups' political ideology. Specifically mentioned were the SNCC and the Revolutionary Action Movement, a Peking-oriented, Negro extremist group.

Advocacy of Violence

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Of late, the SDS has increasingly demonstrated its advocacy of and reliance on violence. In December, 1967, [redacted] of SDS, stated at an SDS chapter meeting in Oklahoma that the SDS and other new left groups were organizing and planning efforts to disrupt the national "warmaking effort" all over the country. Some months before, [redacted] had stated, "We are trying to build a guerrilla force in an urban environment. We are actively organizing sedition."

The militant mood of SDS was certainly obvious at its June, 1968, national convention in East Lansing, Michigan. Workshops were held on sabotage and explosives, self-defense, and internal security. At the workshop dealing with sabotage and explosives, the participants discussed such things as disrupting Selective Service, interfering with police facilities, and using various incendiary devices.

At a National Council meeting of SDS held in Boulder, Colorado, in early October, 1968, copies of a pamphlet captioned "Sabotage," setting forth detailed information on how to make bombs and incendiary devices, were left on the stage of the auditorium where the meeting was held. It is significant that there have been widespread bombings and arson of ROTC establishments on college campuses and at government installations since the issuance of this pamphlet.

Proposal to Broaden SDS Membership

A pamphlet prepared in 1968 entitled "SDS, an Introduction" has been distributed at numerous colleges and high schools in the United States. It points out that by early 1965, SDS had fewer than 2,500 members with

chapters on less than 40 campuses, but that at present there are over 40,000 national and local SDS activists and more than 300 chapters in universities across the country.

The pamphlet states that the bitter, yet powerful, experience with American politics in the 1960's has moved the SDS away from the original left-liberal stance and today the SDS is a mass radical and anti-imperialist student movement. According to the pamphlet, the critique that the SDS is developing of American corporate capitalism makes necessary activist and revolutionary politics for the new left.

While the SDS has for a number of years advocated the necessity to "radically transform" the university, it has only been recently that it has made a concerted effort to develop followers in high schools. This program was set forth at the SDS National Council meeting at Boulder, Colorado, in 1968. It calls for the appointment by the National Office of SDS of a coordinator of high school SDS activities and instructs that "college and nonstudent chapters of SDS make high school organizing a large part of their program."

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A resolution "Towards a Revolutionary Youth Movement" was passed at the SDS National Council meeting, in December, 1968, as submitted by the [redacted]

[redacted]. This resolution, among other things, stated that SDS organizers should focus their energies on organizing on campuses of working-class colleges, community schools, trade schools, and technical schools, as well as high schools and junior colleges. The resolution also stated that the SDS should move toward the building of alliances with nonacademic employees on the campus based on the struggle against the common enemy--the university--which should be viewed as a corporation that directly oppresses the working class.

Columbia University Demonstration

The SDS has spearheaded or participated in countless demonstrations--large and small--at colleges and universities in all parts of the country in recent years, but the massive and violent demonstration at Columbia

University in April, 1968, gained SDS adherents great notoriety. This demonstration had been planned in detail in October, 1967, [redacted] SDS's Columbia chapter and it adhered closely to the plans Rudd had set forth in a document entitled "Position Paper on Strategy for Rest of Year--University Complicity."

An SDS chapter had been formed at Columbia in the early Fall of 1966 and thereafter was active in numerous demonstrations at the university. On April 23, 1968, a "Student Strike at Columbia" began with a campus rally which was organized by the SDS chapter to protest the university's affiliation with the Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA), which is a consortium of 12 universities that do research for the Department of Defense. Another issue concerned disciplinary action taken against six students for their activities during a demonstration a month before. These students included [redacted] SDS chapter, four SDS members, and another student.

The SDS rally began with 400 students, including SDS members and counterdemonstrators from such anti-SDS groups as the Young Republican Club and the Students for a Free Campus. At 2 p.m., SDS demonstrators were able to enter Hamilton Hall, an undergraduate classroom building, where they held, as overnight hostages, the Acting Dean and two other officials of the school. The SDS demonstrators received support from other groups which included representatives of several off-campus racial groups, such as the Harlem Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality and the New York chapter of the SNCC.

On April 24, 1968, 300 students were barricaded in Hamilton Hall and in the afternoon 75 Negro students of the Afro-American Student Society took over Hamilton Hall from the SDS by agreement. One hundred SDS members proceeded to Low Library where, after demanding entrance, they smashed windows and occupied the office of Columbia President Grayson Kirk.

The student demands included the following:
(1) drop all disciplinary charges against the six students;
(2) stop construction of the University gymnasium; (3) end University affiliation with the IDA; (4) grant amnesty for all demonstrators, and (5) conduct open hearings on the disciplinary action.

Two other halls were seized on April 25 by white students and 300 counterdemonstrating students stood outside the halls where they threw eggs and uttered epithets at the demonstrators. At 11 p.m., 600 students who opposed this demonstration attempted to break into the barricaded buildings and to disperse the demonstrators but were persuaded to remain calm.

By April 26, five buildings were barricaded and occupied by 400 demonstrators. The buildings were completely wrecked on the inside and littered with broken furniture, broken window glass, and liquid from fire extinguishers. At 2 p.m., Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of SNCC, and H. Rap Brown, then National Chairman of SNCC, were on the scene and conferred with the demonstrators at Hamilton Hall. Shortly after 250 high school students surged on to the University grounds in support of the demonstration, New York City police sealed off the campus to everyone but students and employees.

The five buildings continued to be occupied on April 29 and 30. At 2 a.m., April 30, the police severed all telephone service and water supplies to the five buildings. At 2:30 a.m., 1,000 police, as a result of a complaint filed by Columbia officials, commenced an operation to clear the buildings of demonstrators who had occupied the buildings for the previous six and one-half days. Police officials directed a statement from University officials to the demonstrators advising them that the owners wanted the buildings cleared, and if they left voluntarily the police would insure their safety. Those who did not leave would be removed by the police and charged with criminal trespass. After a reasonable length of time, the police moved into the buildings and began the removal operation.

No guns were recovered in these buildings. Some 40 faculty members had locked arms in front of Fayerweather Hall in an attempt to stop the entrance of the police. The police arrested 696 individuals consisting of 672 students, six faculty members, and 18 others. The majority were charged with criminal trespass and some with assault. Many of the persons did not resist arrest. Many others resisted arrest and had to be carried bodily from the

buildings to the patrol wagons. In some buildings, the demonstrators hurled furniture, bottles, and miscellaneous objects at the police and resisted arrest by biting, punching, and kicking the officers. In one building, the students covered the floor with soapy water in order to make the arrest process more difficult.

There were 109 demonstrators injured, all of whom were treated and released. Seventeen police officers were also injured and treated; all but one, who suffered a heart attack, were released. University officials estimated the damage to the buildings at approximately \$250,000.

Recent Campus Demonstrations

SDS demonstrations on college campuses continue. On December 2, 1968, for instance, the SDS sponsored a demonstration at Harvard University to protest the presence of the ROTC on the campus. The 200 demonstrators shouted "ROTC Must Go" and attempted to force their way into a building where faculty members were discussing the future status of ROTC.

At the State University of New York at Binghamton, New York, on December 12, 1968, SDS demonstrators protested campus recruiting by the Marine Corps. Three SDS members blocked the door to the room in which the interviews were to be conducted. One hundred other students supported them. Eighty students gathered outside the building with the intention of clearing out the demonstrators, but University authorities prevented any physical confrontation.

Two hundred students participated in an SDS-sponsored meeting at Princeton University, on December 13, 1968. At this meeting, the speakers demanded that the University immediately sever all connections with the ROTC.

Fifty SDS members and supporters sponsored a demonstration on the campus of Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, on January 29, 1969, to protest involvement of Stanford University in the Vietnam War. An equal number of counterdemonstrators were present to heckle this group. This latter group carried placards, some of which read "If you like Hitler, you'll love SDS."

Radical Education Project

The Radical Education Project (REP) was formed at a National Council meeting of the SDS held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1966. Originally conceived as a program of the SDS, REP is now an independent education, research, and publication program, although it has continued its close cooperation with SDS. REP's headquarters is in Ann Arbor and it has published a book, pamphlets, reprints, information sheets, and study guides.

The current staff of REP consists of a Director, assisted by about 25 contributing writers and researchers who are nonresident and submit material for publication on various subjects of interest to new left organizations. REP, despite dire financial problems, continues its role as the educational arm of the new left movement and as an affiliate of the SDS.

Other Groups Following SDS Line

On many campuses, the SDS has been the leading organization in student agitation. However, on some campuses where the SDS has been unable to gain a foothold due to nonrecognition by school administrators or because of the stigma attached to the SDS name, other organizations have been activated which generally follow the program of the SDS. These include the Purdue Peace Union, the Oberlin Radical Students, and committees against the Vietnam War which exist at such universities as Ohio State University, Indiana University, and Hunter College.

Southern Student Organizing Committee

While SDS chapters exist in the southern portion of the United States, the main student activist group in the south is the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC). The SSOC maintains its national headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee, and claims to have 22 chapters on college campuses throughout the south. The SSOC is an outgrowth of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and was formed in April, 1964, by 45 student leaders who were predominantly white.

In the Spring of 1968, SSOC intensified its organizing efforts with local organizers in seven southern states. The organization places strong emphasis on local issues, but also plans to organize around issues concerning the Vietnam War, defense contracts by universities, university reform, and a confrontation to challenge the status quo.

Third World Liberation Front

Another new left campus group is the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) at San Francisco State College (SFSC). The TWLF was organized at SFSC in the Spring of 1968 by representatives of four minority group organizations: the Black Student Union, the Latin-American Students Organization, the Filipino-American Student Organization, and a Mexican group called El Renacimiento. TWLF claims it is opposed to the "colonialist" system in the United States and is dedicated to the freedom of Asia, Africa, and Latin America as well as the United States.

The immediate aims of the TWLF in late 1968 included: cancellation of the Air Force ROTC contract at SFSC, rehiring of a black extremist professor, admission of 400 Third World students, and more Third World faculty members.

The TWLF has participated actively with the Black Student Union and the SDS in the student unrest at SFSC since September, 1968.

New University Conference

The New University Conference (NUC) was formed in Chicago, Illinois, in March, 1968, by a group of 350 radical intellectuals--mostly junior faculty members--claiming to represent some 85 campuses.

The NUC was conceived as "a vehicle for cooperative action among faculty and students for humanity and democracy within the university, exposure and action on military - university ties, democratization of recruitment and decision-making, and the legitimization of radical dissent."

The NUC has served the new left in providing speakers, preparing a newsletter, and distributing information concerning activities on college campuses. The NUC has developed a program to prepare forums and discussions for students and graduate radicals. During the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August, 1968, the NUC functioned as a "movement center."

National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam

Formation

The National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NMC) was formerly known as the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC). The SMC was founded in Cleveland, Ohio, in November, 1966, at a conference of organizations opposed to United States participation in the Vietnam war. The organization became known as the NMC in the Spring of 1967. It is a coalition of over 100 antiwar, antidraft, black extremist, and pacifist groups, exercising a dominant role in coordinating antiwar activities from its headquarters in New York City.

Since it is not a membership organization as such, the numerical strength of the NMC cannot be specifically stated. Among the organizations which have participated in NMC activities are the CPUSA, SWP, Youth International Party, Washington Mobilization Party to End the War in Vietnam, SNCC, SDS, Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE), Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, The Resistance, New England Resistance, and American Friends Service Committee.

Although there are various leftist elements within its ranks, both communist and socialist, the NMC has no definitive ideological stand unless the desire to overthrow the "Establishment" can be described as an ideology. Its programs, policies, pronouncements, and protests, however, clearly place it within the new left movement.

The NMC maintains a foreign contact list of over 300 individuals and organizations throughout the world and its Chairman, David Dellinger, has traveled to the Soviet Union, North Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, and Cuba in furtherance of opposition to the Vietnam War.

Anti-Vietnam-War Protests

The NMC has had great success in organizing major protest movements on a national scale and in amalgamating

efforts of various groups throughout the United States. Most prominent among NMC undertakings have been a march on the Pentagon in October, 1967; the massive disruptive effort during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August, 1968; and a protest parade and other activities in Washington, D. C., during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies in January, 1969.

March on Pentagon

Plans for a march on the Pentagon on October 21-22, 1967, were formulated at an NMC-sponsored conference in May, 1967, which included representatives of the SDS, CPUSA, and SWP. The avowed goal of the march was to take over the Pentagon.

Jerry Rubin, former Co-chairman of the Vietnam Day Committee of Berkeley, California, and current leader of the Youth International Party, was coordinator of the march. Rubin stated prior to the march, "The peace movement is no longer one of mere protest and demonstration. We are now in the business of wholesale and widespread resistance and dislocation of American society. We, the American people, are going to have to close down the Pentagon, the universities, the banks--all the institutions that use and destroy human beings and values."

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In September, 1967, [redacted] identified the march with a new direction for the antiwar movement, moving toward "sustained direct action against the instruments of war."

The march drew about 35,000 people. Violent efforts were made to smash through the guards and enter the Pentagon. The unlawful acts of the mob resulted in over 600 arrests, including David Dellinger and Jerry Rubin.

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The demonstration was marked by some incredibly coarse and disgusting behavior. [redacted] wrote in "The New York Times": "It is difficult to report publicly the ugly and vulgar provocation of many of the militants. They spat on some of the soldiers in the front line at the Pentagon and goaded them with the most vicious personal slander. Many of the signs carried by a small number of the militants, and many of the lines in the theatrical performances put on by the hippies, are too obscene to print."

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Democratic National Convention

Plans to disrupt the Democratic National Convention in 1968 began many months before it was held. Three of the leaders in the planning were David Dellinger, [redacted] [redacted] all prominently identified with the anti-Vietnam-War movement.

In January, 1968, [redacted] wrote of "a massive confrontation with the Government--The Democratic Party--as it holds its convention in Chicago" which would "create a climate of hostility, convince people that the Government lacks authority and consent." By March, 1968, when it held a closed strategy conference, the NMC had emerged as the dominant coordinating force in the protest plans for the Convention.

The July-August, 1968, issue of Dellinger's "Liberation" magazine carried a letter from the NMC acknowledging that the "street actions" it planned for Chicago could erupt in violence. The NMC also discussed a "crash-in" to start on August 26, 1968, in which 2,000 trained antiwar activists would directly confront the Chicago police in order to arouse the public against U. S. policies in Vietnam.

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As the Convention opening neared, protest plans approached a pitch embodied in the cry of [redacted] that "if blood is going to flow, let it flow all over the city."

The demonstrations and confrontations during the period August 25-28, 1968, have been copiously reported in the nation's press. They include the call over the public address system in Chicago's Lincoln Park on August 26, to "show Chicago for what it is--disrupt the system--force the pigs to react." Viet Cong flags were seen. Police were attacked with rocks. False fire alarms were turned in. There were many injuries and arrests. Seen during the demonstrations were representatives of the extremist Black Panther Party; the Youth International Party, which proposed that the Democrats nominate a pig for President; and the SDS. At a rally of over 5,000 in Grant Park on August 28, Thomas Hayden reportedly took the microphone and sent the assembled protestors off to confront the police and authorities with a speech urging that the whole city be so disrupted that it would begin "to charge around like a dog gone mad." Jerry Rubin, on August 27, told rally attendees to go into the streets and kill the "pigs" (police) and Chicago Mayor Daley.

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These activities were organized and led by key individuals who had made trips to communist countries and had engaged in discussions and conferences with communist representatives concerning ways and means to stimulate widespread opposition toward United States foreign policy in Vietnam.

Their immediate objective was to discredit the United States Government in the eyes of the world and to create a climate of hostility as the basis for convincing people that the Government lacked authority and consent. In this way, they hoped to evoke a public outcry of such proportion that it would lead to a unilateral withdrawal of United States military forces from Vietnam.

Against this background and in this setting, the authorities responsible for maintaining order were compelled to devise and use the utmost in the way of security precautions. Their authority was deliberately and directly challenged in line with the premeditated intention to instigate disorder and provoke violence.

In the confrontations, at least 160 police officers were injured. Of this number, 54 required emergency medical treatment.

Presidential Inauguration

On September 14, 1968, the NMC Executive Committee met. Present, among others, were David Dellinger, [redacted] and CPUSA [redacted]. Out of this meeting came an NMC call for Vietnam War protests during the 1968 national election campaigns and a demonstration during the Presidential Inauguration ceremonies in Washington, D. C., in January, 1969.

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This resulted in several demonstrations during the period January 18-20, 1969. The largest was a parade of 4,000 to 5,000 demonstrators on January 19 down Pennsylvania Avenue, followed by a rally at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Building. Signs carried in the parade called for "Victory for the Viet Cong" and expressed protests on numerous other issues. Later that day, dirt and firecrackers were thrown at persons entering the Smithsonian Institution, where a reception for the incoming Vice President was being held.

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On the evening of January 19, [redacted] who led the Columbia University riots during April, 1968, reportedly said that the more militant demonstrators then in Washington wanted more violence and should advance on the police with clubs.

On January 20, approximately 600 to 800 demonstrators attempted to disrupt the Inaugural parade on Pennsylvania Avenue. Displaying anti-Vietnam banners, they threw smoke bombs and other items at the dignitaries. About 90 unruly demonstrators were arrested.

Youth International Party

The Youth International Party (YIP) was formed in January, 1968, in New York City, with the stated purpose of promoting a "Festival of Life" in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968. Adherents of the YIP are called Yippies. The principal figures in the organization are Jerry Rubin, Abbie Hoffman, and [redacted].

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An office had been maintained by the YIP in New York City. However, at a meeting in early September, 1968, the YIP decided to have no office, no officers, and no telephone number. Consequently, there is no formal YIP organization. Any individual or group of individuals so desiring can call a press conference, issue leaflets, or hold a demonstration using the YIP name. YIP is, in effect, a name used by Hoffman and Rubin, and sometimes others, to gain publicity.

The YIP should not be dismissed as insignificant, particularly in view of the philosophy and public statements of Jerry Rubin. In December, 1967, he wrote an article on the great experience and effect on youth of demonstrations. He noted that by demonstrating and attracting the attention of mass media, demonstrators can communicate to the public their anger, courage, militancy, unity, and rebellion. In September, 1968, he told the press that the Yippies would promote large-scale disruptions in high schools and on college campuses around the country which would culminate in a mass protest in connection with the 1969 Presidential inauguration. The YIP contingent was, in fact, very prominent among those involved in the aforementioned demonstrations concurrent with the inauguration celebrations.

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New Left Publications

The new left relies heavily on printed propaganda. The new left has an enormous propaganda mill churning out publications demeaning the "Establishment" and glamorizing the "rebels." There are over 200 new left underground newspapers published on a regular basis in the United States.

The central theme which pervades these papers is a criticism of the "Establishment" in general and law enforcement, the draft, and the Vietnam War in particular. Featured articles are aimed primarily at the "beatnik types" and morbidly curious who may be intrigued by the activities of the new left. Also featured are obscene photographs and psychedelic drawings as well as announcements of interest to sex deviates and hallucinatory drug users. Youth, particularly students, are the main target of these publications, which are effective vehicles for agitation and recruitment in that they reach a large portion of the student population.

For the most part, the underground papers are in poor financial condition and often miss publication dates due to a lack of funds. Papers circulated in large urban areas are usually solvent, while those in university communities are struggling to keep in business. Generally, funds are received from advertising, subscriptions, donations, and benefits. Volunteer labor is used in most instances.

Attempts by new left leaders to unite these underground papers into some type of network have been unsuccessful to date, since there are no concrete political philosophies agreeable to all. While the editors share similar goals, they diverge widely as to the means. However, over 100 underground papers are affiliated with the radical Liberation News Service which provides news packets concerning new left activities.

In a few instances, authorities have prosecuted publishers for printing obscene material. However, minor fines or probation have been the general result and have been offset by an increase in the paper's circulation.

The principal publications of the new left movement are:

"New Left Notes," published weekly by the SDS in Chicago, with a circulation of 6,000.

"CAW," published by the New York Region of the SDS six times a year and distributed free of charge to SDS members and supporters. It describes itself as the "national magazine" of SDS.

"SDS National High School Newsletter," a monthly publication directed at high school youth.

"Rat Subterranean News," a New York City-based biweekly underground paper which bills itself as "New York's muckraking newspaper." It is critically directed at all levels of Government and tends to specialize in obscenities. Its circulation is 10,000.

"East Village Other," a tabloid-type weekly newspaper, directed to a reader audience found primarily in New York City's lower East Side. It has a circulation of 50,000.

"Liberation," a monthly which espouses the new left movement and describes itself as emphasizing "democratic and direct action against the inequalities and injustices of our present social structure." Its circulation is 9,000.

"The Berkeley Barb," a tabloid newspaper published weekly in San Francisco. It features headlines, which frequently include obscene words, and photographs which often depict lewd activities. Its writings have an "anti-Establishment" slant and it refers to all law enforcement and most government officials as "pigs." It has a circulation of approximately 50,000.

Sources of New Left Funds

Although new left organizations, such as the SDS, have many volunteer workers and their full-time staffers are paid only about \$25 a week, operating costs run high. The expenses of the SDS national office for salaries, rent, printing, mailing, travel, telephone service, and other items amount to about \$82,000 a year.

New left funds are generally obtained from contributions, dues, sales of literature, benefits, advertisements in its publications, and fund drives.

The main source of revenue is contributions. It has been estimated that nearly 60 per cent of SDS funds comes from this source. Although there is a preponderance of gifts in the \$10 to \$50 range, the new left has received substantial financial assistance from wealthy "angels" who have acquired their fortunes in the United States.

Typical of the benefactors are Cyrus S. Eaton, [redacted], and [redacted]. Eaton, an octogenarian, multimillionaire industrialist, and long-time Soviet apologist, is said to have contributed \$40,000 toward the budget of SDS one year and made other substantial contributions. [redacted]

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[redacted], is also said to have contributed \$40,000 toward the budget of SDS one year and made other substantial contributions. [redacted] is the former [redacted]

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[redacted] a Harvard University lecturer. She helped to defray the \$80,000 cost of the convention of the National Conference for New Politics which was held in Chicago over the 1967 Labor Day weekend.

Corliss Lamont, a wealthy New Yorker, gave \$1,250 to the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam just prior to its huge demonstration in New York City on April 15, 1967. Over a period of years, Lamont has been linked to more than 40 communist front organizations and has contributed liberally to many of them.

Organizations of various types have given financial aid to the new left. These include the pacifist National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE) and the United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.

The new left has also been the recipient of money from several funds and foundations. The Louis M. Rabinowitz Foundation, Incorporated, New York City, gave more than \$300,000 during the period from October, 1961, to May, 1968, to various individuals and groups of individuals, the majority of which have been identified either as present or past members or sympathizers of the CPUSA or as new left activists.

Funds for antidraft activity by the new left also have been supplied by an organization known as Resist-located in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This group was formed in 1967 by approximately 300 professors, writers, ministers, and others who signed a statement pledging to raise funds to aid youths who resist the draft and denounce the Vietnam War.

CPUSA leaders have recently urged Party members to give time and money to "new left demonstrations and causes."

Demonstrations are frequently financed by fund-raising ventures and collections. More than \$25,000 was collected from participants and spectators by the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam during the march on the Pentagon on October 21-22, 1967. The Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam realized some \$10,000 from the sale of buttons during its April 15, 1967, rally in New York City.

International Relations

International Contacts

Representatives of the new left in the United States have established and maintained contacts with representatives of communist and other leftist organizations abroad through meetings, conferences, and correspondence. A number of American new leftist leaders and delegations have traveled to communist countries such as Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, North Vietnam, and the Soviet Union, as well as noncommunist countries such as England, France, Italy, and Sweden to attend meetings and conferences. In turn, a conference of the Student Mobilization Committee in Chicago in December, 1966, included delegates from several Canadian groups. In addition, students from several countries attended an international assembly of revolutionary student movements in New York City in September, 1968.

The new left in the United States is clearly an integral part of a worldwide revolutionary movement of students and young intellectuals. There is a definite similarity of goals, a uniformity of action from campus to campus and country to country, and a rapport among leftist organizations and individuals both in the United States and foreign countries.

Travels Abroad

Cuba and North Vietnam have been strong magnets for visits by new leftists from this country. The Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, a front group of the pro-Chinese communist Progressive Labor Party (PLP), organized trips to Cuba in 1963 and 1964. A number of new leftists participated in these trips despite the State Department's ban on such travel. On their return to this country, many of them made highly complimentary remarks concerning Castro and conditions in Cuba, at the same time criticizing the United States.

Many of those associated with the new left have traveled to North Vietnam in recent years. They include SDS leaders [redacted] and Carl Oglesby; [redacted], formerly an [redacted] at Yale University and an academic leader of the new left; [redacted] "a magazine which opposes United States policy in Vietnam; [redacted]

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of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam; [redacted] of the anti-United States "Ramparts" magazine; David Dellinger, Chairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam; and Stokely Carmichael, former SNCC National Chairman.

One of the most highly publicized visits to North Vietnam was a ten-day trip which was made in December, 1965 - January, 1966, by [redacted] CPUSA National Committee member Herbert Aptheker; and [redacted] who helped found the SDS and served as SDS [redacted]. This trip, which was not authorized by the State Department, was described by the three travelers as a "fact-finding" mission.

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[redacted] showed up again in Hanoi less than two years later. On October 28, 1967, he made a Hanoi broadcast to American servicemen in South Vietnam in which he accused President Johnson of being responsible for the war in Vietnam and charged that the United States was interfering with the right of the Vietnamese people to self-determination. He said the Vietnamese have the right to choose any form of government they wish, including communism.

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A short time later, [] appeared in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. There, in a public ceremony held in the home of a Viet Cong representative, three American prisoners of war were turned over to him. [] announced that he represented a special committee of 21 Americans--including the late Martin Luther King, Jr., noted pediatrician and Vietnam War critic Dr. Benjamin Spock, and the well known []--that had been set up to give the prisoners legal aid in the event they needed defense when they arrived home.

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In February, 1968, 20 SDS members went to Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Federation of University Students. While there, these SDS members also talked with representatives of the National Liberation Front, which is the political arm of the Viet Cong, and with individuals from North Korea.

In March, 1968, [] went to Cuba where he met with representatives of Communist China, North Korea, and North Vietnam. He was also reported to have had a three-hour conversation with Fidel Castro.

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[], another SDS activist, visited North Vietnam in April, 1968. He and three other SDS members had traveled to Hanoi in November, 1967.

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[] SDS chapter at Columbia University, made a trip to Cuba shortly before he led the student rebellion at Columbia in the Spring of 1968.

1968 Trip to Cuba

A group of 34 SDS members traveled to Cuba by way of Mexico on August 26, 1968. Upon arrival in Havana, each individual was required to fill out a form giving personal history, including special talents, military service, and current residence and school addresses. The group was provided with guides and was given conducted tours of farms, hospitals, power plants, and other installations. During these tours, the difference between prerevolutionary and postrevolutionary accomplishments was continually stressed.

Part of the group met with a representative of the National Liberation Front (NLF) of South Vietnam. This representative, who gave his name as Huynh Van Ba, told his audience that the new left should conduct more and more demonstrations against the war in Vietnam and should emphasize the number of United States soldiers being killed, the number of planes being shot down, and the cost of the war. He also said that they should issue statements pointing out that the cost of the war was denying a decent living to many people in the United States. He stated that plaques and posters calling for a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam and demanding that United States soldiers be brought home should be displayed during demonstrations.

Continuing, he instructed that new left groups in the United States should not only organize draft resistance, but should also have people volunteer for service in the Armed Forces in order to perform resistance-type activity from within. He gave as an example of this type of activity the organizing of sit-in demonstrations by servicemen throughout the country.

He cautioned these SDS members to shy away from the use of the word, communism, just as did the revolutionary movements in both Cuba and South Vietnam during the initial stages of the revolution. He explained that the word, communism, connotes something evil to many people in the West. Therefore, he said, they should talk about the new things and the new life that will be available after the revolution. In addition, they should talk about these matters in simple terms, such as free medical care and better living conditions.

The group also was informed that another way of helping the NLF would be through the collection of funds which could be sent to him in Cuba by way of Canada.

During this trip, the SDS members held political discussions among themselves. At one of these discussions, 12 members of the group stated that they would advocate and support the overthrowing of the United States Government by force and violence.

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1968 Trip to Budapest

A group of 20 American antiwar activists traveled to Budapest, Hungary, in September, 1968, to meet with representatives of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front. Nine of the group from the United States had taken part in the demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago a few weeks before this trip. The meetings were organized by David Dellinger.

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[redacted] of SDS, was one of those who made this trip to Budapest. He stated that the meetings centered on the Paris peace talks, on prospects for further student unrest in the United States, and on furthering unrest among American servicemen.

[redacted] SDS chapter at Cornell University, was also a participant in these meetings in Budapest. [redacted] has been convicted in Federal court for destroying his draft registration certificate.

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[redacted], " which he has described as an underground magazine designed to improve communication among people at Cornell who are opposed to the war in Vietnam. The September 27, 1968, issue of this magazine [redacted] captioned, [redacted]
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In this article, [redacted] stated that he was part of a delegation of United States activists who met with five representatives of the NLF and four representatives of the North Vietnamese Government. He wrote that the United States delegation consisted of "twenty SDS and Resistance types" and two United States Army deserters who were working with the American Deserters Committee in Sweden. According to [redacted], the purpose of these meetings was to provide the Vietnamese an opportunity to report on their struggle for self-determination and to provide the group from the United States an opportunity to tell the Vietnamese about the draft-resistance movement on college campuses and in high schools, about organizing among the military, and about the black movement in the United States. [redacted] reported that the Vietnamese were knowledgeable concerning antiwar activities in the United States and felt close to those in the antiwar movement in this country, particularly those engaged in resisting the draft.

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[] presented a history of the NLF and described methods of organizing among youth and students in both Vietnams, cell organization, political organization in "liberated zones," and underground work.

The organizing of a demonstration was described by [] He wrote that there should be an analysis of the situation at hand and slogans should be devised. A spokesman should be selected and those who would be out in the open and those who would remain in the background should be designated. A determination should be made in regard to methods of resisting in case of repressive action. There should be plans to hold a second demonstration in protest against any repression. Demands should be created, but should not be excessive so as not to do more harm than good. "The enemy" should be persuaded to join the demonstration by including their concerns in your demands. Sometimes, he noted, violence must be used.

Stockholm Activities

The new left in the United States gave wide support to the so-called "International War Crimes Tribunal" sponsored by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation of London, England. The first session was held in Stockholm, Sweden, in May, 1967. This tribunal was conceived as a dramatized attack on United States policy on Vietnam in order to influence public opinion throughout the world and in the United States against American involvement in the war in Vietnam. Major accusations before the tribunal were that the United States and its leaders were guilty of crimes of aggression, genocide, and the use of experimental or illegal weapons. The tribunal acted as prosecutor, judge, and jury.

Participants from the United States in the Stockholm hearings included SDS leader Carl Oglesby; [] David Dellinger; and [] [] at the University of Pennsylvania.

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Stockholm was also the scene of the International Conference on Vietnam, held from July 6 through July 9, 1967. The World Peace Council, an international communist front organization, was one of the principal organizers of this conference. Among the 452 persons who attended

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the conference were delegates from communist countries. Among those present from the United States were Dr. Benjamin Spock; CPUSA National Committee member Herbert Aptheker; [redacted] of the pacifist Women Strike for Peace; [redacted] of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; and [redacted] of the National Conference for New Politics.

Dr. Spock told the delegates to the conference: "We all hold different political points of view, but we all agree that my country is a threat to world peace and uses illegal warfare in Vietnam. There is no chance of a change in American policy. Influence your Government to disassociate from the United States policy of war. Criticize the policy of President Johnson. Intensify efforts to let the Americans know that international public opinion condemns them."

The conference made plans for a world "Peace in Vietnam Day" to coincide with the antiwar demonstration in Washington, D. C., on October 21 and 22, 1967.

Bratislava Conference

Another so-called "peace" conference was held at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, from September 6 through September 13, 1967. Among the 41 persons from the United States who attended the conference were: David Dellinger, who led the delegation from the United States; [redacted] and [redacted] who headed an SDS delegation of nine; [redacted] and [redacted] both of the SNCC; [redacted] of the Student Mobilization Committee; [redacted] "New Republic" magazine; [redacted] and [redacted] both of the American Friends Service Committee; [redacted] at Yale University; and [redacted] of "Ramparts" magazine.

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Both North Vietnam and the NLF sent delegations to the conference. After the conference a small group, including [redacted] and two other SDS members, traveled to North Vietnam.

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The delegates from the United States to the Bratislava conference were furnished free lodging and meals while at the conference, but were required to pay their own transportation expenses. They were thoroughly briefed by Dellinger well in advance of their departure and were instructed to be prepared to give reports and participate in discussions on various topics, including the antiwar, student, and civil rights movements, and an analysis of the current American political situation. Dellinger told the delegates that the purpose of the conference was to create solidarity and mutual understanding between revolutionaries from Vietnam and their supporters in the United States, and that the delegates were chosen on the basis of their experience in radical activity.

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[] wrote articles on the conference which appeared in the October 7 and October 21, 1967, issues of the "New Republic." [] asserted that the majority of those from the United States at the conference were young and in the new left. He said that they all saw the war as an inevitable by-product of a sickness in the American system which could only be cured by radical political remedies. The most striking fact about the young radicals who identify with the Viet Cong, he wrote, is that they are almost entirely people born after the outbreak of World War II. According to [], the "common bond between the New Left and NLF is not a common dream or a common experience, but a common enemy: the U.S. Government, the system, the Establishment. The young radicals' admiration for the NLF stems from the feeling that the NLF is resisting the enemy successfully, whereas they are not."

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International Assembly

A letter to the editor in the form of a Call for an International Assembly to be held from September 17 through September 25, 1968, appeared in the August, 1968, edition of the publication "New Politics." The letter was signed by the Columbia Strike Coordinating Committee and the SDS.

This Call noted that the insurrection at Columbia University, the "Easter Actions" in Germany, and the revolution in France in May, 1968, all pointed in one way or another toward the formation of "social anti-capitalist forces" within the various countries. The thought was advanced that the time had come for the creation of a revolutionary theory and this thought promoted the issuance of the Call for an International Assembly of Revolutionary Student Movements.

According to this letter, the Assembly would deal with two main topics. One would be the stage of the class struggle and the potential of new revolutionary forces in individual countries. The other would be prospects and possible formation of an international revolutionary movement.

This Call noted that the Assembly would allow for the presentation of an internationalist perspective to youth in the United States. The letter stated that representatives from England, France, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, and the United States were expected to attend the Assembly.

The International Assembly of Revolutionary Student Movements was held as scheduled on the campuses of Columbia and New York Universities. As many as 1,000 persons attended at least one of the six sessions although there were no more than 500 individuals present at any given time. Approximately 20 foreign students representing radical and revolutionary student groups in their respective countries attended the Assembly.

An unidentified student from the United States noted that a revolution is in progress because capitalism is dying. He described the American society as corrupt, noted that adherents of the new left are suppressed in the United States, and emphasized that students must seek allies outside the universities. This individual stated that the university must be destroyed in order to solve the problems in American society. The only question is how this destruction is to be accomplished. One way to destroy the university concept, he added, would be to socialize it.

On September 21, 1968, Ernest Mandel addressed a session of this Assembly. Ernest Mandel and his wife Gisela, who reside in Brussels, Belgium, are professional revolutionists. In September and October, 1968, they made separate tours of the United States which took them to some 50 college and university campuses from coast to coast, from border to border, and into Canada.

Ernest Mandel is a leading member of the Trotskyite Secretariat of the Fourth International. He is also an activist in the new left movement throughout Western Europe. The SWP made arrangements for his tour of the United States. [redacted] tour of the United States was organized by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), youth affiliate of the SWP. She was active in founding the anarchistic Sozialistische Deutsche Studenten in Berlin, Germany, and is a friend of Rudi Dutschke and other leaders of radical youth organizations in Western Europe.

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In his September appearance at the Assembly, Mandel stated that the student movement must "spill over" into other areas of operation, such as anti-imperialism. He said that it must concern itself not only with problems in the universities, but also with exploitation in a capitalist society. The radical students of today, Mandel predicted, will be the bosses of tomorrow. He then called for the formation of a permanent organization of students, workers, and other young people in order to provide a persistent radical environment.

International Solidarity

In almost every major antiwar demonstration held in the United States, the sponsors have requested that sympathy and solidarity demonstrations be held in foreign countries. Foreign support for anti-Vietnam-war demonstrations in this country is graphically illustrated by the series of "International Days of Protest" which were observed on October 15-16, 1965; March 25-26, 1966; and August 6-9, 1966. During these International Days of Protest, demonstrations were held in the United States from coast to coast, while supporting demonstrations against United States presence in Vietnam were held in other countries in response to requests from American sponsoring organizations.

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The large demonstrations which were held on April 15, 1967, in New York City and San Francisco under the auspices of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and the Student Mobilization Committee resulted in corresponding antiwar demonstrations in many foreign countries. These demonstrations abroad had been called at the behest of the American sponsoring groups.

Perhaps the best evidence of international support and solidarity occurred in October, 1967, when the Viet Cong announced the formation of the South Vietnam People's Committee for Solidarity with the American People in an effort to encourage antiwar sentiment and the antiwar movement in the United States. The objectives of this organization are to contact, consolidate, unite, and coordinate with "progressive organizations and individuals" in this country who will join in demanding an end to the Vietnam War.

England

The student protest movement in the United Kingdom is generally made up of a significant number of intelligent and articulate young people. Politically, they are on the extreme left - communists, Trotskyites and anarchists.

The student cause has found expression largely in two ways: (1) in the demand for the reform of academic institutions so that students can play a more direct and effective part in administering their own affairs; and (2) in demonstrations on political issues, notably the British Government's nuclear policies and the war in Vietnam. Until early 1968, the protests were generally peaceful and the public was somewhat sympathetic. However, the growing violence of the demonstrations threatens to destroy the support the students had gained.

Of particular importance in Great Britain are influences from the United States. There are now in Britain a considerable number of students from the United States who are residents. These students played their part in student protests even to the extent of organizing their own group, the Stop It Committee, to stimulate interest in the protest against the war in Vietnam and to inform the British public about the nature of the war and alleged American opposition to it. Later, they sought to encourage opposition to the

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American draft and to this end, with some British help, formed a committee called Support to give advice and practical assistance to young Americans seeking to avoid being drafted into the United States armed forces. This Committee is not a disciplined organization. While it is controlled by a steering committee, the steering committee is constantly changing and there are no accurate figures of membership.

The Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, which has for the most part been dominated by Americans, has also been active in protesting the Vietnam war. Its most dominant personality was [redacted], an American leftist from Los Angeles. [redacted] made a trip to South America in 1967, and at that time because of activities in England was not allowed to re-enter. This organization is markedly hostile to the United States and other Western countries and its principal contribution to the anti-Vietnam campaign was its original sponsorship of the International War Crimes Tribunal.

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During 1968, there were several violent demonstrations in England. The change from "passive resistance" to "violent dissent" was seen most clearly in the demonstration against the war in Vietnam on March 17, 1968, in Grosvenor Square in London. This demonstration followed a week of minor demonstrations organized by the Stop It Committee, all of which were peaceful. On March 17th about 8000 demonstrators, after listening to a number of speeches in Trafalgar Square, marched on the United States Embassy in Grosvenor Square where clashes occurred with the police. The German contingent, one hundred strong, was noticeably disciplined, vicious, and effective. A number of people were injured and many arrests were made, but no one was killed.

During Easter week, 1968, there were several demonstrations in London which did not lead to any serious incidents, but were precipitated by an event in Germany. This event was the shooting of German SDS leader Rudi Dutschke.

During October, 1968, there were a series of demonstrations in England. This series of demonstrations became known as the "October Revolution, 1968." It was during the March, 1968, disturbance that the planning for the October demonstrations took place. The Vietnam Solidarity Campaign, an ad hoc committee of many communist, Trotskyite and New Left organizations, was the principal organizer of the "October Revolution, 1968."

Violence was given great publicity in the weeks leading up to October 27, 1968. On that date police estimated 25,000 were involved in the demonstrations. The result was that 44 persons were arrested. Violence was kept at a minimum. Many of the sponsoring groups were satisfied with the demonstration in that their principal objective had been to assemble a large number of people to protest against the war in Vietnam and particularly the Labor Government's support of it.

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Since the early days of the student protests in England, the Americans involved, some of them with experience of protest demonstrations in the United States, have taken a leading part in British student demonstrations. They are

[redacted] and [redacted].

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The May-June Student Revolt in France began with a student protest against university procedures at the Nanterre Branch of the University of Paris. It was lead by [redacted], a 23-year-old university student of German parentage. Cohn-Bendit, an extremist and revolutionary, formed a group known as the March 22nd Group, named for the date the protest activities began. He received support from the small Trotskyist-Anarchist organization known as the Jeunesse Communiste Revolutionnaire (JCR - Communist Revolutionary Youth).

The government closed the Nanterre Branch of the University of Paris, and the protests moved to the Sorbonne. On May 3, 1968, the government ordered police to eject a group gathered in the courtyard of the Sorbonne, and violence erupted, spreading to the neighboring Latin Quarter area of Paris. Street fights between students and police resulted in many arrests.

Unions called a sympathy strike on May 13, 1968. On May 14, 1968, students occupied the Sorbonne, and quickly the same action occurred at 16 of the 18 universities in France. Following these successes of the students, workers seized upon the idea of occupying their plants to further the demand to correct social and economic grievances. By May 20, 1968, this action, although started by the workers, had escalated into a nationwide strike by the three principal trade unions.

On May 24, 1968, [] was deported to Germany. On June 12, 1968, the French Government outlawed six groups, including the JCR and the March 22nd Group, and deported over thirty persons to Germany and other countries for their participation in the disorders. Several American citizens were involved in the disorders, but not as leaders.

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According to the July-August, 1968, issue of the "Young Socialist," publication of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in the United States, [] of the YSA, addressed a meeting of 4,000 students at the Sorbonne on June 7, 1968, at which time she stated in reference to the actions of the French students "the socialist youth of America are deeply grateful and we bring you revolutionary and fraternal greetings."

Italy

By contrast with the student activities in the other countries, no indication of any extensive American participation was noted in the Italian riots. In November, 1968, twelve million Italian workers went on a one-day strike which paralyzed the country. They demanded higher pensions and social security benefits and strongly voiced their objections to the rising cost of living.

Throughout Italy, students left their classes at universities and high schools and joined the workers. They protested against the outmoded education system. Many of the students in Bologna and Rome took over the universities to emphasize their point. Again in December, 1968, several hundred farm laborers in Sicily went out on strike. The situation became so serious that at a barricade, police used tear gas. In the struggle which ensued, the police fired into the strikers, killing at least one of them and wounding several more.

The above incident precipitated a general outbreak in the country which was similar to the outbreaks in France in May, 1968.

Students throughout the country joined the workers in many demonstrations and strikes. Again they were demanding changes in the curriculum and more responsibility in running the institutions of learning. Many universities and schools were seized by the students during this period of protest. As in the other countries, the Italian students burned cars and destroyed property.

Japan

The Japanese Peace for Vietnam Committee (Beheiren), headquartered in Tokyo, Japan, was organized on April 24, 1965, with the objectives of (1) stopping the war in Vietnam immediately, (2) seeking the withdrawal of United States Forces from Vietnam, (3) changing Japanese Government policy concerning support of South Vietnam, and (4) denying use of military facilities in Japan to the United States forces. It promotes various rallies, demonstrations, parades and monetary collection drives to support these objectives. Many key members of this organization are known members of the Communist Party of Japan.

In August, 1966, Beheiren sponsored a United States--Japan Citizens Conference in Tokyo which was attended by seven United States citizens, including Dave Dellinger. Beheiren conducts a propaganda program designed to lure "United States military deserters." This is done through the distribution of propaganda leaflets in the vicinity of major United States military installations in Japan. Another important goal of Beheiren is to establish contact with anti-war organizations in the United States for the purpose of accelerating the "draft refusal movement."

An International People's Conference Against the War in Vietnam sponsored by Beheiren was held at Kyoto, Japan, for three days beginning August 11, 1968. In attendance at this conference were 23 representatives from the United States including delegates from SDS, SNCC and the Black Anti-War Draft Union. The agenda at this conference included the subject of how to assist United States deserters and draft evaders.

On April 26, 1968, in response to a strike call by the United States Student Mobilization Committee, Japanese college students were successful in shutting down 72 universities. It represented the strongest response to the strike call of any country in the world.

On January 19, 1969, Tokyo riot police in an 11-hour battle drove militant left-wing students from Tokyo University which the students had shutdown for six months. The revolt started when medical students, many of them members of radical student organizations, presented a series of demands for university reforms to the faculty. The faculty rejected the demands and the university's 20,000 students began a general strike in support of the medical students.

Mexico

Student riots erupted in Mexico City, Mexico, during the Summer of 1968 in protest against police action during a demonstration. On July 29-30, 1968, the rioting reached a peak and infantry troops and two paratroop sections supported by tanks were called to restore order. During the course of the riots as many as 1,200 persons were arrested. Several Americans were arrested for their participation in these disorders. Notable among them was [redacted] well known singer of protest songs, Pete Seeger. [redacted] has been arrested on several occasions for her participation in demonstrations in Washington, D. C., and New York, New York.

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A Mexican student known as [redacted] or [redacted] visited universities in the Western part of the United States in November, 1968, where he spoke before a Black Panther Party meeting on November 6, 1968. He also was present at the Young Socialist Alliance National Convention in Chicago, Illinois, from November 28, 1968, through December 1, 1968. Another Mexican student sought to make arrangements with leaders of the Black Panther Party for training of Mexican students in the construction of explosives, incendiary devices, and the use of military firearms. The Black Panther Party also had plans at the time to send some of its members to Mexico City.

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Student unrest and strikes continue in Mexico. On December 13, 1968, Army troops were placed in front of the National Autonomous University of Mexico to prevent students from entering the university campus. About 10,000 students adopted resolutions at that time supporting continuation of the student strike, destruction of public transportation, formation of political brigades, and vengeance against Mexican soldiers and police.

West Germany

The Socialist German Students Federation (German SDS) is a "leftist-oriented" association of students in West Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany. It is regarded as having a dominant position among politically oriented student organizations in West Germany.

In West Berlin there is also an organization which, until recently, was known as the U.S. Campaign Against the War in Vietnam (USC). This group is composed primarily of American students abroad. The USC's initial efforts were directed toward providing American civilians in West Berlin with information concerning the war in Vietnam. As newcomers swelled its ranks, it evolved into an organization composed of individuals who supported the "anti-everything" philosophy of the new left. Their activity included demonstrations and leaflet distribution. In September, 1968, the USC changed its name to American Students for a Democratic Society.

Rudolf Alfred Willi Dutschke, the West Berlin leader of the German SDS, was the victim of an attempted assassination in West Berlin on April 11, 1968. Following this incident violent student demonstrations erupted in several West German cities including Frankfurt and West Berlin. The demonstration in Frankfurt reached such proportions that 250 police were confronted by 2,000 demonstrators who had taken over buildings and had set up barricades. Reinforcements finally quelled the disturbances after a nine and one-half hour siege. In West Berlin violent student demonstrations took place during the April 11-15, 1968, period. At various times during this four-day riot, a number of Americans who were members of the USC were observed in the midst of violent clashes between demonstrators and the police.

Communist Left and New Left

Relations between CPUSA and New Left

The CPUSA would like to harness the new left for its own purposes, but it has serious disagreements with the new left because of the latter's anarchistic ideology, disruptive activities, and lack of discipline. The principal theoretical disagreement between the CPUSA and the new left revolves around the issue of what group is the basic revolutionary force in society. The communists hold that the working class is basic and that a revolution develops from a struggle by the working class or proletariat to end exploitation by the capitalist class or bourgeoisie. The new left considers students to be the basic revolutionary force in society.

Nevertheless, the CPUSA reached the following conclusions in 1966: "...we Communists do not see the newly emergent left as a force separate and antagonistic to our Party or from the rich, long radical tradition of the American left. We see it rather as an outgrowth of the

seeds we and others helped to sow. We see the new left youthful current as a rich new stream that will converge with our Party and other left forces greatly strengthening the American left and helping us along the road to a socialist America."

From the time the new left began to evolve until the present, CPUSA leaders have searched for ways and means to bring the young activists of the new left under Party control. The Party resorted to the favorite communist tactic of infiltration. Paradoxically, the new leftists accepted CPUSA members in their ranks, but the CPUSA has met with little success in bringing new leftists into its ranks. The student radicals have looked with disdain on the CPUSA for its dogmatic commitments to ideology, discipline based on democratic centralism, and slavish devotion to the Soviet Union--a country run by another form of "the Establishment" in the view of the new leftists.

In late December, 1965, the SDS held a four-day national membership conference at the Urbana campus of the University of Illinois. At this conference, the view was expressed that the SDS could exert more influence on the CPUSA and the communist-controlled DuBois Clubs than these organizations could exert on the SDS. Consequently, CPUSA members should be accepted as SDS members, but should not be elected as officers or placed in positions of influence.

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--A national convention of the SDS was held during August 27-September 2, 1966, at the Methodist Camp Site at Clear Lake, Iowa. The first three days of this SDS convention were devoted to discussions of various topics in panels and "related workshops." Much interest was generated in the panel which discussed "working with communists." The CPUSA sent National Committee members Bettina Aptheker and [] to express its views to this panel. Another participant in this panel represented the pro-Peking PLP. Arguments both for and against participation by CPUSA members in SDS were presented in this panel. It was admitted during the discussion that there were CPUSA members in SDS. However, the panel did not make any recommendations concerning SDS-CPUSA relations.

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Bettina Aptheker made a special report on this SDS convention to a three-day CPUSA national youth conference held at Camp Webatuck, Wingdale, New York, in mid-September, 1966. She told her audience that she had led a workshop on the CPUSA at the SDS national convention and that a large amount of CPUSA and DuBois Clubs literature had been sold at this convention. During her report, Aptheker described the new leaders of the SDS. [redacted]

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[redacted] and [redacted] as persons who are very friendly to the CPUSA.

A two-day meeting of the SDS National Council was held at Wheeler Auditorium on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley in December, 1966.

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[redacted] stated that one purpose of this meeting was to set guidelines on policy matters for SDS chapters, but he hastened to add that these chapters would remain largely autonomous. It is this lack of centralized control which has contributed to making SDS members undisciplined, uncontrollable, and unpredictable extremists. Because the CPUSA wants to see centralized control in the SDS, it sent one delegate to this National Council meeting with instructions to oppose the structure of the SDS if the opportunity to do so was presented.

An excellent illustration of cooperation between the SDS and the CPUSA on specific issues occurred in October, 1967, when the SDS chapter at the University of Oregon provided the CPUSA with a table for purposes of recruiting and distributing literature on that University's campus. In a prepared statement, the SDS said that it was protesting the appearance on campus of a recruiting officer for the Central Intelligence Agency and that it felt other nonuniversity groups should have the same opportunity to make their views known. When reporters asked University of Oregon officials for a statement concerning the presence of a communist "recruiting" table on campus, they were told that the University had no intention of interfering with it, because "freedom of recruitment" was basically an extension of the University's policy of freedom of speech on campus.

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More than 1,200 individuals participated in a conference of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC), held in Chicago during January, 1968. The primary purpose of this conference was to make plans for an international student strike originally proposed by Bettina Aptheker.

The SMC Continuations Committee met on January 26, 1968, to complete the agenda for this antiwar conference. Among the 70 persons in attendance at the Continuations Committee meeting were representatives of the CPUSA, DCA, SDS, SNCC, SWP, and YSA. Included in the CPUSA representation were Bettina Aptheker and CPUSA National Youth [redacted] b6 b7C

After this antiwar conference convened in plenary session on January 27, 1968, in Rockefeller Chapel, University of Chicago, a chairman was elected and speakers were introduced. Elected as [redacted] was [redacted]. One of the first speakers was attorney [redacted] who has long been associated with the CPUSA "legal brain trust." Another speaker was CPUSA National Committee member and [redacted]. Among the other speakers was [redacted], who was, then [redacted] b6 b7C

Relations Between PLP and New Left

In contrast with the ambivalent attitude adopted by the CPUSA toward the burgeoning new left, the various pro-Chinese communist and Trotskyite splinter groups--commonly referred to as the ultra left--have constantly sought to become identified with the new left movement. These groups were among the first to recognize the tremendous potential for agitation and propaganda inherent in the new left's activities. Therefore, the ultra left aggressively and militantly strives to enlarge its sphere of influence and to develop followers among new left adherents.

About the same time the SMC was holding its antiwar conference in Chicago, the CPUSA Secretariat was meeting in New York City to discuss the SDS. The Secretariat heard a report from [redacted] [redacted], a graduate student in the Department of b6 b7C

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Biology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

[] who is a member of the CPUSA National Youth Commission, had been the principal CPUSA strategist at the convention of the SDS held in Bloomington, Indiana, during the 1967 Christmas vacation.

[] stated that there were approximately 150 delegates at the SDS convention. Of these, 15 were CPUSA members, including [] a member of the Kings County Committee of the Party's New York District and a representative of the CPUSA national office at this SDS convention.

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[] report dealt mainly with the PLP, which was founded by [] and [] after they were expelled from the CPUSA in the Fall of 1961 for factionalism and disruptive activities.

According to [] the PLP and its now defunct youth movement, the May 2nd Movement, started to concentrate on the SDS in 1965 and achieved considerable success. One result of this, [] claimed, was a shift of a large segment of the SDS toward a Maoist-oriented Marxist-Leninist approach. [] concluded that this shift represented a marked change from the "anarchist outlook" and "hippie tendency" which had previously dominated the SDS.

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[] estimated that as many as one third of the delegates to the SDS convention at Bloomington were either PLP members or individuals influenced by PLP. In concluding his report, [] stressed the need for and possibility of greater CPUSA participation in the SDS.

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At the CPUSA Secretariat meeting, General Secretary Gus Hall said that CPUSA ideology must be brought to the attention of the SDS through articles on the SDS in Party publications and through Party articles submitted to SDS publications, such as "New Left Notes." Hall also said, "We must begin to put many more cadre directly into SDS." Hall then instructed that CPUSA youth be moved into the SDS national office in Chicago in order to give the Party a pipeline into the SDS leadership.

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The communist left was well represented among the 800 delegates and observers who attended the SDS national convention from June 9 through June 15, 1968, at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. There were representatives from the CPUSA, DCA, PLP, SWP, YSA, and the Spartacist League (SL). The SL was founded in 1964 by former SWP members. By voting as a bloc, a PLP caucus of 60 to 70 members made a determined but abortive effort to take over this SDS convention.

Two national officers elected at this Michigan convention of the SDS publicly identified themselves as communists "with a small c" to signify that while they are communists, they are a brand apart from the old-line communists. One of these is [redacted] who was named [redacted]. He is [redacted] of the Eastern Pennsylvania-Delaware District of the CPUSA.

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In December, 1968, 800 individuals attended a stormy seven-day meeting of the SDS National Council at Ann Arbor, Michigan. The meeting was dominated by a prolonged struggle, which included physical altercations, between the backers of SDS [redacted] and SDS members who are also members of the PLP.

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The PLP group came to the National Council meeting prepared for a power play to gain control of SDS even though national officers would not be elected at the meeting. In addition, the PLP had support from [redacted] of Harvard University and teaching [redacted] at the University of California at San Diego. At the last SDS national convention at which [redacted] was elected, [redacted] was elected SDS [redacted]

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The struggle between the PLP members and those SDS members backing [redacted] was fought over two main issues-- participation in demonstrations in Washington, D. C., during the period of the Presidential Inauguration and the future composition of SDS. The fact that each of the opposing sides won one issue and lost on the other is a fairly accurate measurement of their relative strength in SDS at this time.

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Relations between SWP and New Left

Foremost among Trotskyite organizations is the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), with its youth branch, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). The SWP has, on a number of occasions, organized front groups to champion the cause of the new left, but it has probably been able to wield greater influence in the new left movement by seizing control of new left groups. A classic example is the Vietnam Day Committee, which was originally formed by student activists at the University of California at Berkeley but was soon preempted by the Trotskyites.

The SWP and the YSA have also devoted considerable effort to the SMC. At a closed SWP membership meeting held in New York City during April, 1967, it was stated that the SMC was the base for the SWP in the antiwar movement and that the SWP would fight to keep this base. It was claimed that the SMC had given the SWP "power" and that everyone in the antiwar movement knew that the SWP has this base.

The domination of the SMC by the SWP and the YSA was illustrated at a national conference of the SMC held in Chicago from August 30 through September 1, 1968. Of the 240 people registered for this conference, from 150 to 175 were members of either the SWP or the YSA.

The SWP and the YSA have been very successful in dominating the SMC on the West Coast. For example, the SMC at Berkeley, California, is little more than a name which the SWP and YSA use for functions when they do not want it known that the sponsor is either the SWP or the YSA.

At the three-day Eighth National Convention of the YSA, held in Chicago in December, 1968, it was claimed that 60 SDS members had joined the YSA during the past year. It was announced at this convention that the YSA would relax its rules for membership in an effort to recruit several thousand new members and build at least 100 YSA locals before the next national convention by taking advantage of the fact that there are students who "are trying to change society."

BLACK EXTREMIST STUDENT MOVEMENT

Development

Further complicating the overall problem of campus rebellions and riotous demonstrations in the country is the growing militancy of black student groups. The thrust of black nationalism to achieve identity, autonomy, and power is being translated by black students into an initiative to force colleges and universities to adopt new policies on black admissions, financial aid, curriculum, and faculty representation.

The current academic year has seen dozens of instances of black student strife on campuses. In fact, militant black student groups at about 50 colleges and universities across the country have made their demands for campus power through sit-ins, strikes, picketing, and other types of disruption.

Black Student Unions

Best known of the black student organizations are the Black Student Unions which are particularly strong in California, where they have commanded considerable publicity because of the Black Student Union's disruptive actions at San Francisco State College (SFSC). Generally, the Black Student Union groups are separate entities; however, they have a strong sense of common interest and purpose. This also is generally true of other black campus groups as a whole.

Black Student Conferences

The nationalistic purpose which is evident in actions of the militant black student groups has been given impetus and direction by such things as black conferences, appearances of Negro extremists on campuses, and the agitation of outside black revolutionary groups.

For example, the Black Student Union at SFSC sponsored a Western Regional Alliance Black Student Conference in April, 1968, for the announced purpose of formulating ways and means to improve black social and economic conditions. Actually, the discussions concerned revolutionary action, such as "urban defense," and provided information on "defending" the ghetto from police when the "revolution" starts, shooting down police helicopters, and destroying microwave towers in communications systems.

Another conference for black students was held under the sponsorship of SNCC at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, in April, 1968. Attended by representatives from Negro universities and colleges in the East and South, the conference was aimed at bringing black students into confrontation with administrators of Negro schools. [redacted] SNCC's [redacted] stated that black students at black colleges had their minds whitewashed. Therefore, one objective presented was to close the black colleges so they could be reorganized prior to subsequent reopenings.

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Those attending were told that administrative personnel would be held as hostages and killed if authorities did not permit students and the administration to settle disputes with no armed forces present. Among the matters discussed at the "defense workshop" was the use of black college students to instruct black people in adjacent communities in the use of firearms, preparation of molotov cocktails, and reloading of spent cartridges.

Exploitation by Black Extremists

The desire of many Negro student groups for involvement in the growing black nationalist movement has been exploited by articulate black extremists. Stokely Carmichael, former National Chairman of the militant Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, has spoken to more than 100,000 students at over 50 colleges and universities since 1966. He has constantly advocated black revolution and guerrilla warfare against whites.

In a typically inflammatory speech, he warned a student audience at St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina, in November, 1968, that a confrontation between white and black is coming and that "we must prepare for the confrontation. I want to make this crystal clear--I am for violence. I don't have to think about it. I am for revolutionary violence. That's the only way we are going to get our liberation." Carmichael urged his listeners to arm themselves for revolution, suggesting that guns could be obtained by force from the police.

Carmichael's stature as an extremist Negro leader was established through his work in SNCC. This organization was founded in 1960 as a nonmembership civil rights group committed to nonviolent protest. When Carmichael was elected National Chairman in 1966, he turned SNCC away from the civil rights movement and toward a concept of black revolution. SNCC gained important influence under Carmichael with black extremists on college campuses.

Carmichael was succeeded in 1967 as National Chairman by H. Rap Brown, a violent extremist who continued Carmichael's policies of denouncing United States military action in Vietnam and agitation for black rebellion. He too has appeared before many campus groups.

Carmichael was expelled from SNCC in August, 1968, for not accepting SNCC discipline and direction. He subsequently became Prime Minister of the Black Panther Party (BPP), a violently antiwhite organization which advocates black revolution and is based in Berkeley, California.

In early 1968, SNCC attempted to form an alliance with the BPP, but this did not materialize because the BPP desired to absorb and dominate SNCC. In November, 1968, SNCC announced an alliance with the Black Liberators, a St. Louis, Missouri, based black extremist group which emulated BPP revolutionary aims.

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Another influential black extremist leader, who has appeared on college campuses to urge black revolution is [redacted],

[redacted] In his bitterly antiwhite speeches, [redacted] has condoned the Negro use of violence to gain control of white institutions and flavored his virulent comments with obscenities.

Role of Black Panther Party

The Black Panther Party (BPP) is the most active and violent black extremist organization in the United States. In recent months, it has gained considerable influence among militant black student organizations, particularly in California. Eldridge Cleaver, BPP Minister of Information, spoke at colleges and universities throughout the country in the months immediately preceding the 1968 presidential election. He presented his black revolutionary views not only as a BPP leader, but as the Presidential candidate of the Peace and Freedom Party, a coalition of pacifist and extremist elements.

During this period, Cleaver was the center of a controversy on the Berkeley campus of the University of California. This related to his designation as a guest lecturer to deliver lectures on racism in an accredited sociology course. The Board of Regents denied course accreditation for his lectures. He later appeared at a rally on the Berkeley campus in which he condemned this ruling and led a crowd of students in an obscene chant against the Governor of California.

Cleaver is presently a fugitive, having failed to surrender to California authorities upon revocation of his parole in November, 1968.

The BPP, a strong supporter of the Cuban and Chinese communist revolutionary movements and an open advocate of guerrilla warfare tactics, is endeavoring to exploit black college students. A paper has been prepared by the BPP entitled, "Plan for Involving the College Community in the Black Panther Party Program." Included in the plan are proposed steps for "drafting" certain members of the Black Student Unions into the BPP; appointing persons to act as liaison between Black Student Unions and the BPP; and conducting rallies at colleges involving leaders of the BPP.

In furtherance of the plan, the Panthers are interested in organizing the Black Student Unions on a national basis. The BPP publication, "The Black Panther," has invited Black Student Unions to correspond with "Black Student Union Headquarters, 3106 Shattuck St., Berkeley, California," the address of the Black Panther Party headquarters.

The Detroit chapter of the BPP holds its meetings in and uses as its local headquarters room space assigned to the Association of Black Students at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. This Association was formed primarily to sponsor a black symposium at Wayne State University in February, 1968, which was called to discuss problems of black students and to formulate programs to improve the black students' position on college campuses.

Black Student Disturbances.

San Francisco State College

Probably the most significant example of the rise of black militancy among certain Negro segments in colleges and universities is the current student confrontation with authorities at the San Francisco State College (SFSC).

The current strike started there in early November, 1968, after [redacted]

[redacted] at SFSC, had been suspended because of his militant statements that all black students should carry guns on campus to "protect themselves from racist administrators," that the "American flag is toilet paper," and that for the Negroes to become free they must "kill all the slavemasters." [redacted]

[redacted] of the BPP, was convicted for participation in 1967 in an attack by black extremists on the student and faculty personnel of the SFSC newspaper, which also resulted in extensive damage to the office of the newspaper.

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Following [] recent suspension as an instructor, the Black Student Union (BSU), a campus-approved group, called for a student strike and other tactics to disrupt classes. It demanded of the college administration that [] be reinstated; that enrollment be opened to all black student applicants; that amnesty be granted to the strikers; and that a black studies department be created with [], a Negro, as its head and that [] be given a full professorship.

[] was formerly an [] Howard University in Washington, D. C., where in 1967 he had assisted in the formation of a black power committee to overthrow Howard's administration. He was not asked to return the following year. In February, 1968, he was named [] at SFSC. Both he and [] have been arrested during the SFSC's strike activities.

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In calling for student disturbances, the BSU president urged that plumbing be plugged, windows broken, fires started, and tires slashed. On November 6, 1968, BSU members and black and white supporters entered classrooms, overturned furniture, and committed other acts of vandalism. In addition, fires were discovered in women's lounges. As a result of this violence, the BSU was suspended as a campus group.

The student strike has created havoc on SFSC's campus. Its nonstriking students have been accosted and jeered at in their attempts to attend classes. The Third World Liberation Front and the Students for a Democratic Society have joined the BSU in disrupting classes, holding demonstrations, and participating in acts of campus vandalism.

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[] has forbidden rallies on the campus. In addition, a temporary court order was obtained restraining teacher union members from striking and picketing at the college. Nevertheless, striking faculty personnel--most of whom are members of the American Federation of Teachers--and students continue to picket and demonstrate on campus.

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There have been numerous confrontations between the student strikers, their off-campus supporters, and police since the start of the disturbances. On January 23, 1969, police arrested more than 400 individuals, including students, nonstudents, and faculty members, most of whom were white, for failing to disperse at an illegal campus rally when ordered to do so. It was the largest number of arrests for a single day since the campus controversy began.

Brandeis University

Another highly publicized campus disturbance fomented by black student activists was that which was precipitated on January 8, 1969, when a group of 65 Negro students seized control of the main switchboard and a portion of Ford Hall at Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts. The group claimed that their activity arose from the failure of the university to fulfill promises to recruit and admit a larger number of Negro students and to increase the number of Negro faculty members.

[redacted] after the seizure of the building, stated he would attempt to negotiate with the dissident students and that police intervention would be the university's last resort. Some Negroes taking part in the seizure reportedly were from San Francisco, one being identified as [redacted] from San Francisco State College. Other leaders were [redacted] and [redacted] was identified as being from Mississippi, and [redacted] had been involved in the San Francisco State College disorders.

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On the afternoon of January 13, about 20 students from the University of Connecticut, representing the SDS, staged a demonstration on the Brandeis campus as an expression of sympathy for the black students.

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[redacted] and [redacted] at the University of Connecticut, also took part in the demonstration. [redacted] is Coordinator of the SDS at the University of Connecticut, while [redacted] is the SDS's faculty advisor at the same institution.

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At a special meeting of the Afro-American Society at Brandeis on January 17, [redacted] at San Francisco State College, addressed the group.

The following day, three chartered buses with about 115 Negro students from Simmons College, Boston University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology arrived at Brandeis University. These students staged a demonstration at the main gate and marched through Ford Hall carrying placards expressing support of the students who were continuing their sit-in.

The black student occupation of Ford Hall ceased during the early evening of January 18. The evacuation was effected after [] promised complete amnesty to the demonstrators and pledged to proceed with the establishment of a Department of Afro-American Studies. The evacuation was peaceful and no appreciable damage to the building or its contents resulted from the sit-in.

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Elementary and High Schools

During the period from September 1, 1968, to January 30, 1969, more than 160 disturbances occurred involving elementary and high school students. The majority of those which reached significant proportions were escalations of fights between individual black and white students. Many others, however, could be attributed in whole or in part to the same factors which motivated the militant black college students and organizations previously discussed.

Among the issues raised in the primary and secondary school disturbances were greater access to and improvement of facilities for black students, inclusion in curricula of courses on black culture and history, and objections to the bussing of Negro students to integrated schools outside their own neighborhoods.

Black student unions have been formed at many high schools and the Black Panther Party has taken steps to promote and guide some of them. A California "state-wide" convention of high school black student unions was held under Black Panther auspices in San Francisco on October 26, 1968. A stated purpose of the convention was to discuss national organization of black students.

According to the November 2, 1968, issue of "The Black Panther," the official publication of the BPP, that convention attracted delegates from several San Francisco area high schools, and representatives were chosen for a statewide meeting to be held in the future.

In a recent press interview, BPP Minister of Information Eldridge Cleaver commented that the Black Panther Party had good relationships with the black student unions at local high schools, and that some of the groups had changed their names to Black Panther student unions. Cleaver remarked that black high school students more easily relate to revolutionary ideas at this time, and that when they reach college they would overcome the problems now experienced with collegians from "the black bourgeoisie."

Publications

A variety of black hate-type publications are available on college campuses. "Muhammad Speaks," the violently antiwhite publication of Elijah Muhammad, leader of the black extremist Nation of Islam, has a circulation of 350,000 and is available and widely distributed to student groups. The publication of the Black Panther Party, "The Black Panther," which claims a circulation of up to 60,000, also is widely distributed on campuses.

Various black organizations on college campuses publish other newspapers and/or pamphlets mostly at irregular intervals. For example, the Black Student Union at San Francisco State College publishes weekly a tabloid-type paper entitled "Black Fire." In November, 1968, the Association of Black Collegians at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, began a tabloid-type publication entitled "Black Collegian" as a biweekly publication.

"The South End" is the official school paper of Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. Since September, 1968, it has become dedicated to "black militancy." [redacted]

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[redacted] a black extremist newspaper described as "the voice of revolution." [redacted] was formerly a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement, a violence-prone black extremist organization. [redacted] has on the [redacted] several former staff members of the [redacted] including [redacted], who is currently a leader of the Black Panther Party in Detroit and a student at Wayne State University.

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After [redacted] he printed on the paper's masthead two black panthers and the caption "The Year of the Heroic Guerrilla."

International Aspects

Unlike the new left, which has had many clear ties with international revolutionary movements, black student groups have not as yet established extensive foreign associations. However, individuals identified with black extremist activities have travelled extensively to communist countries, notably Cuba, and expressed anti-American revolutionary views, which views have had undeniable influence on the black student movement.

A meeting was held on September 24, 1968, at the New York City headquarters of the Black Panther Party at which a group of foreign students, including some from England, Norway, West Germany, Italy, and France were present. The foreign students were attending the International Assembly of Revolutionary Student Movements at Columbia University.

IMPACT OF NEW LEFT AND BLACK EXTREMIST STUDENT MOVEMENTS

Effect of Protest Activity

The protest activity of the new left and the black extremist student movements has had a harmful impact on the United States in a number of ways. First, on university and college campuses throughout the country, it has fostered chaotic conditions which have disrupted the normal process of education in many institutions and threatened the continued control of university affairs by responsible officials.

Second, new left protest activity against the Vietnam War has raised serious doubts in the minds of many people, both here and abroad, about the validity of that conflict; has created considerable opposition to the war, not only in the United States but in foreign countries as well; and has impaired the successful and speedy prosecution of the war. As a result, the enemy's hand has been immeasurably strengthened and the war was unduly prolonged to the detriment of the United States and the entire free world.

Third, the protest activity of the black extremist student movement has jeopardized the struggle for civil rights by engendering an increasing climate of distrust and animosity between Negroes and whites.

Fourth, the aims, purposes, and activities of the new left and the black extremist student movements have served the cause of communism. The CPUSA and other organizations of the communist left are trying to influence these movements and exert control over their activities wherever possible.

But the greatest impact that the new left and black extremist student protest activity has had is the creation of a lawless and insurrectionary atmosphere in the United States. It has encouraged widespread contempt for law, order, and authority, particularly among students and young Negroes. It has promoted criminal, violent behavior.

Need for Positive Action by College Officials

The militancy of the new left and black extremist student movements makes it incumbent on faculty members, administrators, and boards of trustees or regents to understand the nature and impact of student power. If a very small percentage of students mobilize that power, they can bring the operation of any academic institution to a halt. Moreover, there exists in many communities a nonstudent minority which will line up with students if the situation reaches crisis proportions.

Given this fact of potent student power and the threat posed by the spectacular success of the new leftists and black militants on the Nation's campuses, university authorities must take positive steps to deal with students in general and with determined young militants in particular. This will involve redefining the roles of students, faculty, administrators, and trustees. It will necessitate university authorities developing closer rapport with the student body and being more sensitive and responsive to legitimate complaints and grievances.

But, equally important, college officials must be prepared to wield much firmer and more effective authority than they have in the past in dealing with ruthless and intransigent young activists who seek to create chaos. Unchecked, student power could become so tyrannical that it could ultimately paralyze and even wreck the American university system.

College authorities are now facing a situation not dissimilar to that which once confronted Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) officials. During the 1930's and 1940's, increasingly heavy communist infiltration of CIO labor unions threatened to destroy the American labor movement. It was only after union officials took affirmative and drastic action by expelling communist-dominated unions from the CIO that the labor movement was able to rid itself of a powerful subversive force.

Dynamics of Conflict and Power

New leftists and black militants have learned well the dynamics of conflict and power. The new left in the United States seeks the role of a catalytic force which could precipitate a situation similar to the near-revolution achieved by French leftist students in the Spring of 1968. This might place the new left in a position to mobilize and activate left-wing groups into united action to destroy the existing social order in this country.

Although the new left and the black extremist student movements are not large numerically, they did have sufficient adherents to force Columbia to close down, to paralyze San Francisco State College, and they can wreak havoc on almost any college or university in the country. There are sufficient young student militants to interfere effectively with the draft, military and industrial recruiting on the campus, and military-related research on the campus. There are a sufficient number to mount massive protest demonstrations in cities throughout the country.

And there are sufficient young activists, totally dedicated and committed to violence, to inspire and motivate students and young intellectuals in America--as well as in Europe, Latin America, and elsewhere throughout the world--to strive to revolutionize the campus and society itself.

FUTURE OF NEW LEFT AND BLACK EXTREMIST STUDENT MOVEMENTS

Where are the new left and the black extremist student movements headed? Will the new left be taken over by the communist left? What effect will the end of the Vietnam War have on the new left? Will the new left and the black extremist student movements spread beyond the campus? Is more violence on college campuses likely in the days ahead?

New Left Prime Communist Target

There can be little doubt that the new left is a prime target of the CPUSA and other communist organizations of the old left. The communist left seeks its allies wherever possible, and it recognizes that the new left represents potential allies which share common goals. The old left sees the new left as a student movement which the communists hope to exploit--along with the labor movement--as a mass base of operations.

The CPUSA, in particular, is impressed by the boldness of action, the directness of approach, and the dynamism of new leftists, as well as their anticapitalist and anti-American stance. While the Party would like very much to capture and harness these attributes for its own purposes, it has been plainly critical and wary of the free-wheeling style, lack of discipline, unpredictable behavior, and irreverent attitude of the new left. CPUSA General Secretary Gus Hall has denounced the new left for "petty bourgeois radicalism" and has said that new left groups were peddling an "anti-working-class, reactionary concept, sugar coated by left phrases."

On the other hand, the new left has scant respect for the communist left. The great majority of new leftists regard the communist left as, at best, sterile, irrelevant, and out of date; at worst, a negative and reactionary influence. The new left considers students to be the base of the revolutionary force in society, whereas the communist left sees the working class as the only vehicle for revolution. The new left rejects labor unions as part of the "Establishment."

Thus, the communist left, with its authoritarian attitude, disciplined membership, and foreign allegiances, has little or no appeal for most new leftists. However, the communist left will continue to make every effort to exploit the new left and influence its activities, and will also try to recruit new leftists into its ranks, and it appears that the Progressive Labor Party and the Young Socialist Alliance may succeed to a degree in establishing greater influence within the new left movement.

New Left Goal of Student Autonomy

The new left will undoubtedly continue to be primarily based on and confined to college and university campuses, where it originated. That is where the action is and where it will likely continue to be in the foreseeable future.

The Vietnam War has given the new left its most potent and persuasive issues and appeal, as well as its greatest impetus--military service, especially the draft, military-related research on the campus, and the influence of the military-industrial complex on the academic community and on society at large. This is so because the war has had a direct, personal effect on male students of draft age. The impact of the Vietnam War on the campus generally has been tremendous, mainly through the unremitting agitation and propaganda activities of the new left.

With the cessation of hostilities and a negotiated peace, however, the new left will be deprived of a great issue with much appeal.

Thereafter, the overall aim of the new left and the focal point of its activities will be, in all probability, more and more concentration on student autonomy at American universities. Like the black extremist student movement, it will demand a dominant voice in deciding admissions policy, social rules, disciplinary procedures, curriculum changes, the grading system, degree requirements, and faculty appointments and promotions.

New Left Reaching Beyond Campus

It is clear that the new left is determined not only to reform this Nation's educational system but also to change the whole fabric of American society. To extend the radical movement beyond campus-based student protests, consideration is being given to creating an adult new left organization that would serve the need felt by older SDS members and sympathizers to develop roles for themselves after college.

During its brief history, the SDS has vacillated over whether to deal primarily with campus or community organizing. The most recent trend seems to be to merge the two, organizing constituencies--such as college students, high school students, teachers, social workers, and welfare recipients--into a city-wide movement, as well as intensifying organizing of the campus. The student rebellion at Columbia University in the Spring of 1968 is considered a model for organizing in cities because it linked campus and community issues, viz., students succeeded in breaking the university's ties with the Institute for Defense Analysis and in halting the construction of a university gymnasium on the edge of a Harlem park.

In both the short run and the long run, the new left, in its objective of creating a new mass radical political movement in the United States, will be confronted with the problem of developing and defining strategies and programs which can reach and involve people beyond the academic sphere. To build constituencies outside the campus and sustain their interest and commitment over a long period will be a formidable task. Whether the new left's success and potency on the campus can be duplicated elsewhere remains to be seen.

Black Extremist Student Trends

Although the black extremist student movement is of comparatively recent origin, its strength, influence, militancy, and disruptive activities have accelerated rapidly since the beginning of the school year in September, 1968. Based on these developments, the following courses of action and trends are discernible or appear likely:

1. Black extremist groups will vie with each other for control of black student groups, since these offer a power base and fertile ground for recruiting efforts.
2. Continued inroads will be made by the Black Panther Party into black student groups.
3. Black student groups which hitherto have been nonextremist are likely to join with extremist black student groups in order to promote their common cause.

4. Continued demands will be made by black extremists that black students be admitted to colleges and universities regardless of whether they meet entrance requirements.

5. Continued demands will be made by black extremist student groups that black faculty members be hired to teach black students despite the shortage of available qualified black teachers.

6. Closer alliance between new left groups and black extremist student groups may take place.

7. Campuses not previously affected by disturbances will experience agitation by black extremist student groups.

8. Campus disturbances may well spread off-campus in those cities where they are adjacent to ghetto areas.

9. A rapid growth of black extremist student groups in high schools across the country is likely with ensuing agitation and disturbances.

More Hostility and Violence

The ferment and turmoil on American college campuses will continue to escalate as white and black student activists attempt to develop a revolutionary consciousness on the campus and beyond. The increasing militancy and acceptance of violent methods by college students and young Americans is a sinister development in this country, reminiscent of the beginning of the youth movement in Nazi Germany in the early 1930s. Long ago, the new left and the black extremist movements exceeded the bounds of legitimate and orderly dissent and protest. They have now developed to the point where they are clearly virulent subversive forces which threaten the traditional values of a democratic and established society.

Because these young activists of the new left and the black extremist student movements disclaim the democratic process and are committed to the use of direct action and violence to attain their objectives, it can be expected that these two movements will become more and more hostile and violent in character, thereby representing an ever-increasing danger to this Nation's welfare and security.

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APPENDIX OF KEY LEADERS

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H. RAP BROWN

Brown was born October 4, 1943, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, as Hubert Geroid Brown. He attended Southern University in Baton Rouge, but left college before he graduated and became involved in the civil rights movement in Mississippi and Alabama.

In May, 1967, Brown succeeded Stokely Carmichael as National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Upon becoming National Chairman, he followed Carmichael's example in engaging in travel throughout the United States and in making speeches in which he denounced United States policy toward Vietnam, assailed the white man, called for "rebellion by any means" and "massive civil disobedience."

On May 22, 1968, Brown was found guilty of violating the Federal Firearms Act and was sentenced to five years in prison and fined \$2,000. He is free on bond pending appeal of this case. Brown has also been indicted on a charge of assaulting and intimidating a Federal officer and obstruction of justice. In addition, Brown has been indicted by the State of Maryland on a charge of inciting to riot and inciting to commit arson. He is presently free on bond, awaiting trial on the above charges.

Since completing his term as National Chairman of SNCC, in June, 1968, Brown has been relatively inactive in SNCC. He has expressed a desire to become active again as an organizer in the area of Harlem, New York. However, he is curtailing any activity in this respect until his pending court cases are resolved. While appealing his conviction and awaiting trial for assaulting a Federal officer, Brown is residing in New York City. As a condition of his bond on this charge, he is restricted to the Southern Federal District of New York and may not travel without the court's permission.

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GREGORY ALAN CALVERT

Calvert was born April 16, 1937, at Longview, Washington, and received a B. A. degree in history from the University of Oregon in June, 1959. He later attended Cornell University as a graduate student.

Calvert served as National Secretary of the SDS from September, 1966, to June, 1967. He was elected to membership on its National Interim Committee in July, 1967, and worked in its New York City and Chicago Offices, where he was Chicago coordinator for disruptions of the Democratic Convention in August, 1968. He also coordinated all activities regarding the SDS-sponsored "10 Days of Protest" held during the latter part of April, 1968.

In speeches, Calvert has stated he is a Marxist and that the "establishment" must be overthrown and, if necessary, overthrown by force. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States denouncing the war in Vietnam and calling for a radical social change in this country. He has described himself as a "post-communist revolutionary" and has expressed admiration for the late Cuban revolutionary, Ernesto "Che" Guevara, saying that "Che lives in our hearts."

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STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Carmichael was born June 29, 1941, in Trinidad, West Indies, but is a naturalized citizen through his father's naturalization. He graduated from Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1964, with a degree in philosophy. He is married to South African folksinger Miriam Makeba.

After being elected National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1966, Carmichael changed this organization from a civil rights group to a revolutionary black extremist organization. As head of SNCC, he maintained that "violence is inevitable in this struggle for Negro liberation" and he urged Negroes in the United States to prepare for a "bloody revolution."

Replaced as National Chairman of SNCC in May, 1967, Carmichael traveled extensively throughout the world seeking support for the United States black extremists. Included in his travels were the countries of Cuba, North Vietnam, and Communist China.

Shortly after returning to the United States, Carmichael established residence in Washington, D. C., early in January, 1968, where he organized the Black United Front, a group of militant and moderate Negro leaders. He has urged members of this group to "get guns" and to take complete control of the police department covering the black community of Washington, D. C.

Carmichael's presence as a leading spokesman for black extremists made him less amenable to SNCC direction and control and he was expelled from SNCC in August, 1968. Since being expelled from SNCC, Carmichael has served as Prime Minister of the Black Panther Party, a black extremist organization headquartered in Berkeley, California.

In January, 1969, Carmichael indicated he intends to establish residence in the Republic of Guinea in Africa.

LEROY ELDRIDGE CLEAVER

Cleaver was born August 31, 1935, at Little Rock, Arkansas, and spent his youth in the Watts area of Los Angeles. He completed high school while in San Quentin Prison.

Cleaver has spent most of his adult life in prison on narcotics charges and for an assault with attempt to commit murder and assault with a deadly weapon. This arose out of an attempted rape in Los Angeles during which Cleaver fired two shots at a witness. He was sentenced to six months to fourteen years and was paroled on December 12, 1966.

While in prison, Cleaver became a member of the Nation of Islam, commonly referred to as the "Black Muslims" but, prior to his release, he became affiliated with the dissident group of Black Muslims led by Malcolm X.

Upon release from prison, Cleaver was employed by "Ramparts" magazine in San Francisco, where he is now a senior editor. "Ramparts" has identified itself as oriented toward the new left politically. In early 1967 the subject became affiliated with the BPP and by May, 1967, was editor of "The Black Panther," then a newsletter. He became captain of the San Francisco Branch of the BPP, then its Minister of Information, and a member of the organization's Central Committee.

Since Cleaver's parole in December, 1966, he has been arrested twice. The first occasion was on May 2, 1967, when he became involved in the Black Panther disturbances at the California State Capitol. On April 6, 1968, he led a group of Black Panthers with the intention of killing an Oakland policeman. This led to a 90-minute gun battle in which Cleaver was wounded in the foot. He was arrested, his parole was immediately revoked, and he was returned to the State Prison Hospital at Vacaville, California.

Charles Garry, a white attorney with a record of membership in the Communist Party, was successful in effecting Cleaver's release. On September 27, 1968, the

California State District Court of Appeals overruled the lower court. On November 20, 1968, the California Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal, requiring Cleaver's return to prison on November 27, 1968. Cleaver repeatedly stated in public that he did not intend to return to prison and made vague statements that he would hide out in the black community. He did not surrender and is presently a fugitive.

Cleaver's principal activity on behalf of the BPP was as its spokesman. He was invited to appear at numerous college campuses across the country during September and October, 1968. These speeches generated a tremendous amount of publicity for Cleaver and the BPP, primarily because he filled his speeches with completely uninhibited gutter language and with direct and indirect calls for black revolutionary action.

Cleaver has also achieved notoriety as the author of the best seller, "Soul on Ice." It contains a series of essays Cleaver wrote while in prison. Cleaver revealed that he became a rapist "consciously, deliberately, willfully, and methodically," and considered the assaulting of white women as "an insurrectionary act." He said he educated himself while in prison and both "read and liked" Karl Marx because Marx supported Cleaver's hatred of capitalism.

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DAVID TYRE DELLINGER

Dellinger, born August 22, 1915, in Wakefield, Massachusetts, received a B. A. degree from Yale University in 1936 and completed one year at Yale Divinity School. He is the editor of "Liberation," a pacifist magazine published in New York City.

He is also Chairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, which sponsored the March on the Pentagon in Washington, D. C., in October, 1967. Dellinger was among those arrested during this demonstration. He was also one of the leading organizers of the protest activities which occurred in Chicago during the August, 1968, Democratic National Convention.

In October, 1940, Dellinger refused to register for Selective Service and was convicted of violating the Selective Service Act. He served a year and a day in prison. On his release, he filed for classification as a conscientious objector, but in August, 1943, he was again convicted of violating the Selective Service Act and sentenced to two years in prison.

In a speech in May, 1963, he made the statement that he advocated a communist society and said, "I am a communist, but I am not the Soviet-type communist." However, during a speech at Yale University two years later, he declared that although he was not a communist, he would not disassociate himself from known communists.

Dellinger traveled to Hanoi via Moscow in January, 1966. In Vietnam, he arranged for distribution of anti-Vietnam War literature to American troops. He again visited North Vietnam during May and June, 1967.

Dellinger was one of 41 Americans who went to Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, in September, 1967, for a conference with North Vietnamese and Viet Cong representatives. In June, 1968, he went to Paris, France, where he met with a representative of the North Vietnamese Peace Delegation. During June, 1968, he also met with members of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong, in Prague, Czechoslovakia. In January, 1969, he went to Paris where he again met with the delegation of the National Liberation Front to the Vietnam Peace Conference.

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In July, 1968, Dellinger spoke to an audience of 120 persons at San Diego State College. In concluding his talk, he urged his listeners to "Burn your draft cards, resist the draft, violate the law, go to jail, disrupt the United States Government in any way you can to stop this insane war."

He was in Havana, Cuba, in early January, 1968, to attend the International Cultural Congress. In November, 1968, he went to Cuba where he underwent a hernia operation.

Dellinger was arrested on July 11, 1949, in the men's room of a New York City subway station and charged with committing a homosexual act with another male. He received a suspended sentence for this offense.

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ABBOTT HOWARD HOFFMAN
also known as Abbie Hoffman

Hoffman was born November 30, 1936, at Worcester, Massachusetts. He received an A.B. degree from Brandeis University in June, 1959.

Hoffman was one of the initial founders of the Youth International Party (YIP), a political youth organization, in January, 1968. On a Chicago CBS television program in May, 1968, Hoffman stated he has participated in the recent Columbia uprisings in New York. He was asked if he believed the communist element was in any way behind the uprisings and replied by asking the definition of "communist." The moderator stated, "Anyone who advocates the overthrow of the United States Government." Hoffman then stated, "In that case, I am a communist."

Hoffman was a leader in the disruptions of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August, 1968, was arrested on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. In January, 1969, he was convicted of resisting arrest and sentenced to one year's probation, the first 15 days to be served in jail. He is free on a \$1,000 appeal bond.

On September 18, 1968, during a press conference in Chicago, Hoffman stated he does not need money, does not work, and does not ever plan to work because he is a "passive revolutionary artist." He reported he is in the process of completely redeveloping New York City with "free sex, free narcotics."

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SIDNEY OKUN

also known as Sidney Lens

Sidney Okun, who publicly uses the name Sidney Lens, was born January 28, 1912, at Newark, New Jersey. He has a high school education.

Lens was a leader in the Revolutionary Workers League (RWL) from 1936 to 1947 in Chicago. The RWL was cited by the Attorney General as subversive and communist. After his resignation from RWL, he was known as an "independent Marxist." He helped to launch the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and has long been associated with such revolutionary groups as the Young Socialist League and the Socialist Workers Party.

Lens has traveled all over the world and has written articles expressing praise for progress being made in Cuba under the Castro regime. He gave a series of speeches in Mexico City in March, 1962, expounding the necessity for revolution in Latin America and calling for the United States to disarm. He represented the Chicago Peace Council and the Fellowship of Reconciliation at the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam in July, 1967, in Stockholm, Sweden, where he held private talks with North Vietnamese Government delegates and representatives of the National Liberation Front.

Lens is a labor consultant, in Chicago and is on the editorial board of "Liberation" magazine, a pacifist monthly.

RICHARD ROBIN PALMER

Palmer was born April 7, 1930, in New York City. He attended Ithaca College and is currently employed as a diver for International Underwater Contractors, Incorporated, in Bayside, New York.

Palmer was a member of the now-defunct Revolutionary Contingent (RC), a coalition of radical groups formed in New York City in April, 1967, to support antiwar activity, recruit Americans to aid guerrilla warfare anywhere in the world, and to stem the tide of United States imperialism by any means possible. Members of this group have received instructions in karate and street fighting and have engaged in firearms practice. One planned activity of the RC, which was to coincide with racial disturbances during 1968, involved the destruction and sabotage of electrical installations and petroleum and water supplies in this country.

Palmer was arrested on January 19, 1965, in New York City on charges of indecent exposure, obscene exhibition, and posing for indecent motion pictures. He received a sentence of 60 days.

Palmer was one of the demonstrators arrested during the October 21, 1967, March on the Pentagon in Washington. He was charged with a felony, stemming from an aggravated assault on a Deputy United States Marshal who received a broken arm.

He was arrested in New York City on December 6, and 8, 1967, for disorderly conduct in connection with antidraft activities. He was also arrested for criminal mischief and trespass and resisting arrest on April 30, 1968, during the rebellion on the campus of Columbia University. In addition, Palmer was arrested in Chicago on August 29, 1968, on a charge of "6 Mob Actions."

On October 31, 1968, a major political rally in Manhattan Center, New York City, was disrupted when a nude female proceeded down the main aisle carrying a pig's head on a platter. She dropped the platter, and Palmer, also completely nude, picked up the pig's head and ran to the stage and placed it on the speaker's stand. After being detained by the police, he and the female were released without being charged.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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August 15, 1969

Department of Public Relations
Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company
Washington, D. C. 20001

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Dear Sir:

Recently I had the pleasure of reading a copy
of [redacted] and addressed by [redacted]
[redacted]

I believe that many of my friends would be
interested in reading material of this type and would
like to make copies of this publication available to
them. If possible, please send one dozen copies to me
at the address listed below:

[redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

1 - Addressee
1 - 105-1677
GKM/mcc
(2)

mailed 8/15/69.

[Signature]

[Signature]

105-1677 -

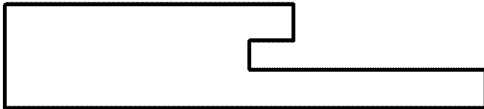
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[initials]



ACACIA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

51 LOUISIANA AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

August 25, 1969



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b7C

Dear [redacted]:

b6
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We greatly appreciate your interest in "Wake Up, America" and your cooperation in getting copies distributed to more of the people in your area. The copies you requested have been sent under separate cover.

[redacted] believes that every company in the land must concern itself with national affairs. In his opinion, it is within the power of business as a whole to unite millions of Americans as a vital force that can offset the dry rot which is being produced by present-day apathy, rigidity and moral emptiness. He is crusading in an effort to bring self-discipline and decency back into style.

Again, many thanks for your interest and for your cooperation.

Very sincerely yours

b6
b7C

Public Relations Dept.

BJP:CJS

105-1677-36

SEARCHED ☒	INDEXED ☒
SERIALIZED ☒	FILED ☒
SEP 5 1969	
FBI — ALBUQUERQUE	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-1677)

FROM : SA GAYLE K. MARZ

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

DATE: 11/19/69

By letter dated 9/19/69 the Bureau was requested to authorize passage of public source information regarding

[redacted] to [redacted]
Santa Fe, New Mexico. This was in connection with [redacted]
attempts to be appointed to the [redacted]
[redacted].

b6
b7C

Bureau approval was granted by letter dated 10/1/69 and the material was subsequently furnished to [redacted].

b6
b7C

On 11/18/69 [redacted] advised SA WIRT R. JONES that the Governor had decided against hiring [redacted] expressed gratitude for the assistance which had been rendered to him which enabled the Governor to make the correct decision regarding [redacted].

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

"Post"

GKM:jkw
(1) jw

105-1677-40

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NOV 19 1969	
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Members of the Student Organizing Committee (SOC) again sold food on the mall yesterday, despite warnings from the city Environmental Health Service that the sale may violate city food ordinances.

SOC sold food to raise money for the Physical Plant workers.

Brian Gratton, an SOC member, said the committee had been warned that the Environmental Health Service may take action against the committee for the food sale.

Larry Russell, another SOC member, said the food sale yesterday was held to see what the health service people would do about the sale. He said if no action was taken against SOC for the food sale, the committee will again sell food

SOC Continues To Sell Food Despite City Health Warnings

on the mall.

Peter O. Griegos, director of the Environmental Health Service, said there is the possibility that action will be taken against SOC if they attempt to sell food again.

Griegos said the service is not against the sale of food on the mall, but that if food is to be dispersed, it must be prepared "in a place where conditions meet health standards."

He said the Environmental Health Service is objecting to

the sale of food on the mall on the grounds that "We don't know where the food is prepared. It may not be prepared in an establishment which is inspected. It may violate state law and city ordinances."

Griegos said letters are being drafted to be sent to two members of the committee explaining health rules. He said he could not reveal the contents of the letters until they are sent, but they are being sent to two girls who

(page, name of person, city and state.)

that the photographer tell why he had supposedly pushed Russell.

The photographer said he had not pushed Russell, and showed a card identifying him as an Environmental Health Service employee.

Vice President For Student Affairs Harold Laverder said he did not know who alerted the health service people to the mall food sale.

Union Director Kirby Krbec said some people from the Environmental Health Service had been to his office prior to the time that the service was involved with the food sale. Krbec said the health service people were "very concerned" about the food sale. He said he had not called the Health Service people about the sale.

identified themselves as members of SOC.

Two photographers appeared on the mall yesterday to photograph the food sale. Griegos said the pictures would be used to show "the type of service being held on the mall."

There was a slight scuffle when a photographer from the Environmental Health Service supposedly pushed Russell to get a picture. Allen Cooper, an SOC member, asked the photographer to show identification, and demanded

COINTELPRO

"New Mexico Lobo"
Date: November 13, 1969

Edition: p. 1

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:
or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

original 100-3512 (SOC)

X-4 Copies 100-3350 ()

100-3137 ()

100-2709 ()

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DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

100-2709-47
105-1677-41
Smith

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

TO : SAC, (105-1677) P

DATE: 5/20/70

FROM : SA GAYLE K. MARZ

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

b7D

On 5/19/70, [] advised that two friends of his were leaving military service with the 901st Military Intelligence Group in the near future. He advised he believed it was their intention to enroll at the UNM for the fall term beginning in September, 1970. He stated that although he has never discussed the situation directly with either of them, he believes both of them would be receptive to cooperation with the Bureau in matters dealing with campus unrest and related problems.

Upon determination of background data, the Bureau will be requested to authorize sounding out interviews with these two individuals since it is believed they will be of material assistance in our counterintelligence program directed against the New Left.

GKM:rag
(1)

POST

105-1677-46

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 21 1970	
FBI—ALBUQUERQUE	



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

TO :SAC, (105-1677)

DATE: 8/20/70

FROM : SA GAYLE K. MARZ

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

b6
b7C
b7D

[] recently advised [] who has been associated with several New Left type projects, is suspected by some of her cohorts of being an informant of some type. Observation has determined [] is currently driving a []. In order to keep the pot boiling, informants will be requested to make some pointed remarks about her new car and wonder where she got the money to pay for it.

The summer has created a temporary lull in dissident activity and a corresponding lull in counterintelligence activity. It is believed that when school resumes in the fall, dissident activity will increase tremendously. At that time, appropriate counterintelligence schemes will be devised.

GKM
(1)

PLEASE POST

105-1677-48

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 20 1970	
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

WJL



5010-106

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

10/2/70

SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (105-1677) P

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Albuquerque letter, 6/30/70.

The following information is submitted in accordance with Bureau instructions:

I. POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

Other than intensified efforts to develop sources of value not only on the university campuses but also in the hippie communes in northern New Mexico.

II. PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

Albuquerque currently has no pending counterintelligence action.

III. TANGIBLE RESULTS

None. In this regard it is noted that informants and other sources have reported there has been no initiation or reactivation of SDS-type groups on the college campuses to date.

2 - Bureau (RM)
① - Albuquerque
GKM:rag
(3)

Post
Sim

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____

105-1677-49

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (105-1677)

DATE: 11/23/70

FROM : SA GAYLE K. MARZ

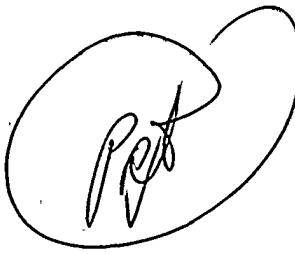
SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
IS - DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

There are no pending counterintelligence actions in the Albuquerque Division at this time. The situation has come about primarily because of the inactivity of the dissident groups on campus to date.

Recently information has come to the attention of this office that attempts are being made to have HUEY NEWTON of the Black Panther Party make a speech at the University of New Mexico (UNM) in connection with their Speakers Program. No details or specifics have been arranged as of yet. At such time as information is obtained indicating that this will be an actuality or a definite date has been arranged consideration will be given to counterintelligence efforts to either block this action or blunt the effectiveness of it in some manner.

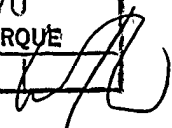
GKM:d1b

(1)



105-1677-50

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 23 1970	
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-1677)

DATE: 2/16/71

FROM : SA GAYLE K. MARZ

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO
IS-DNL

There are no current counterintelligence actions pending at this time. None are contemplated primarily because of the inactivity of the dissident groups on campus at this time. In order to establish a counterintelligence action of merit it is necessary to direct it against a specific group or activity. Recently, there are some indications of attempts being made to stir interest in the student body about current issues. However, the response has been lackadaisical and it is believed the best course of action at this time is to watch closely and be prepared.

Please post.

GKM
(1)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

105-1677-52
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
FEB 16 1971
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (105-1677)

DATE: April 23, 1971

FROM : SA GAYLE K. MARZ

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

This case was opened in May, 1968, in order to comply with Bureau instructions about instituting a Counterintelligence Program against the New Left Movement and its Key Activists and submit to the Bureau every three months a status letter commenting on pending and potential counterintelligence and on tangible results achieved under this program. However, by letter dated 4/8/71, the Bureau directed that, effective immediately, the 90 day status letters would no longer be required and should be discontinued. However, the Bureau did not discontinue the program. On the contrary, all offices were instructed to continue aggressive and imaginative participation in this program and assure we take full advantage of opportunities for counterintelligence.

In view of this , it is recommended this case be maintained in a pending status even though we have no current pending or potential counterintelligence actions. This will insure continuing interest and necessitate a periodic review of the file to guarantee no opportunities are missed to participate in this vital program.

Please post.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

[Handwritten signature and initials]
5/5/71

105-1677-55

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 23 1971	
FBI-ALBUQUERQUE	



5010-106

SEE Buairtel in
4/28/71 in
100-2966-55
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

Transmit in _____ Via AIRTEL
(Type in plaintext or code)

(Precedence)

TO: SAC, Albany

11/19/74

(Date)

FROM: Director, FBI

BUREAU-WIDE INFORMATION PROGRAM, 74-47

FBI COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

On November 18, 1974, Attorney General William B. Saxbe called a press conference in which he released a report regarding FBI counterintelligence programs. In connection with this matter, there are enclosed a copy of the statement made by the Attorney General at the press conference; a copy of the report released by the Attorney General; a copy of a statement made by me on November 18, 1974; and an 8-page memorandum captioned "Counterintelligence Program, Background Material." In addition, there is enclosed a copy of an article captioned "[redacted]" by [redacted] which was published in the "Washington Star-News" issue of November 18, 1974, and cites my strong defense of the Bureau's counterintelligence programs.

b6
b7c

The enclosures are being furnished to you for your information. The text of my statement can be used for answering inquiries, and copies thereof can be made available to individuals requesting them. However, you are advised that the 8-page memorandum captioned "Counterintelligence Program, Background Material" is being furnished for your information, and data therein can be used in answering inquiries, but the document itself and the contents therein should not be volunteered by FBI personnel to persons outside the Bureau.

Enclosures (5)

- 2 - Each Field Office - Enclosures (5)
- 1 - Each Legat - Enclosures (5)

(Do not type below this line.)

CCO -
also CC in 105-1677

ASAC [initials]

105-1677-56
~~100-2966~~

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 20 1974	
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	
SAC [initials]	

(This line for LEFT MARGIN.)

(Do not type BEYOND THIS MARGIN.)

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

1/14/75

SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (105-1677)(C)

NEW LEFT
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

ReBuairtel to Albany, 12/24/74.

A review of Albuquerque file in this matter
reflects no communications deemed necessary to classify.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Albuquerque
HRL/slo
(3)

FILE STRIPPED
DATE 12/29/25
BY 2

105-1677-58
SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

NR042 WA CODE

10:05 PM NITEL 8-4-76 LXS

TO ALBUQUERQUE (105-1677)

FROM DIRECTOR (100-449698)

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT (NL-140) BUDED: AUGUST 11, 1976.

REAQLET FEBRUARY 17, 1970, AND BUREAU LETTER MARCH 3, 1970.

A SPECIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IS CONDUCTING A SURVEY OF A NUMBER OF OUR DISCONTINUED COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS (COINTELPROS). THE PURPOSE OF THE DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW IS TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER OR NOT CERTAIN TARGETS SHOULD BE NOTIFIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COINTELPRO ACTIONS WHICH WERE CONDUCTED AGAINST THEM. THE COMMITTEE, AS A RESULT OF A PRELIMINARY REVIEW OF THE VARIOUS ACTIONS IN THE COINTELPRO NOTIFICATION PROGRAM, HAS REQUESTED THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BE OBTAINED FROM YOUR OFFICE.

BY COB AUGUST 11, 1976, ADVISE WHETHER OR NOT COPIES OF PUBLIC SOURCE MATERIAL WERE FURNISHED [REDACTED] CONCERNING STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY MEMBER [REDACTED] WHO HAD APPLIED FOR [REDACTED] AND ADVISE WHETHER OR NOT [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

105-1677-59

SEARCHED <i>ER</i>	INDEXED <i>ER</i>
SERIALIZED <i>Q</i>	FILED <i>Q</i>
AUG 4 1976	
FBI - ALBUQUERQUE	

Jm

PAGE TWO

AS A RESULT OF COINTELPRO ACTION.

USE THE ABOVE CAPTION, INCLUDING THE REFERENCE
NUMBER, WHEN RESPONDING TO THIS COMMUNICATION. INSURE
ALL CORRESPONDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER IS
DESIGNATED FOR THE FIELD OFFICE FILE ON THE APPROPRIATE
COINTELPRO ONLY. YOU SHOULD LIMIT THE INQUIRIES TO FIELD
OFFICE FILES AND NO ACTIVE INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE
CONDUCTED.

END

GWR FBIAQ CLR TNX

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

FBI

Date:

8/5/76

003

Transmit the following in

CODE

(Type in plaintext or code)

TELETYPE

NITEL

Via

(Precedence)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) *SEC 1*
FROM ALBUQUERQUE (105-1677) (C)
COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT (NL-140) BUDED: AUGUST 11, 1976.

REBUTEL, AUGUST 4, 1976.

THE BUREAU IS REFERRED TO ALBUQUERQUE LETTER CAPTIONED AS
ABOVE DATED APRIL 1, 1970, IN WHICH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS
REPORTED: ALBUQUERQUE REQUESTED AND OBTAINED BUREAU AUTHORITY

TO FURNISH TO FORMER SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OF [REDACTED] COPIES

OF PUBLIC SOURCE MATERIALS SETTING FORTH [REDACTED] ACTIVITIES IN

SDS. THIS INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED TO FORMER SA [REDACTED] ON A

CONFIDENTIAL BASIS ON MARCH 6, 1970. ON APRIL 1, 1970, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT PRIMARILY BASED ON ABOVE INFORMATION, THE

[REDACTED] WAS NO LONGER CONSIDERING

[REDACTED] WITH

[REDACTED]

END.

GKM/snj

[Handwritten signature]

105-1677-60

SEARCHED _____
SERIALIZED _____
INDEXED _____
FILED _____

[Handwritten signature]

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

Approved: *[Handwritten signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

See Above

M

Per

[Handwritten signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

HQ00047 2752200

RR AQ

DE HQ

R 012045Z OCT 76

FM DIRECTOR (100-449698)

TO ALBUQUERQUE (105-1677)

BT

E F T O

COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT (NL-140), BUDED OCTOBER 6, 1976.

RE BUREAU LETTER TO ALBUQUERQUE MARCH 3, 1970, AND
ALBUQUERQUE LETTER TO BUREAU FEBRUARY 17, 1970.

A SPECIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (SRC) OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE IS CONDUCTING A SURVEY OF A NUMBER OF OUR DISCON-
TINUED COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS AND HAS MADE A
DETERMINATION THAT CERTAIN TARGETS SHOULD BE NOTIFIED.
THE ACTUAL NOTIFICATION WILL BE EFFECTED BY THE DEPART-
MENT AND NO BUREAU PERSONNEL WILL BE INVOLVED. HOWEVER,
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS TO BE OBTAINED BY YOUR OFFICE
TO ASSIST THE DEPARTMENT IN THEIR NOTIFICATION OF THE
RESPECTIVE TARGETS:

1. WILL NOTIFICATION DISCLOSE THE IDENTITY OF AN

105-1677-61

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

1976

ALBUQUERQUE

10

PAGE TWO (100-449698) E F T O

INFORMANT OR COMPROMISE SENSITIVE SOURCES OR METHODS?

2. ANY CURRENT OR PENDING LITIGATION REGARDING TARGET IN WHICH FBI OR DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IS AN INTERESTED PARTY.

3. A CHECK OF FIELD OFFICE INDICES, APPROPRIATE TELEPHONE AND STREET DIRECTORIES TO ASCERTAIN LAST KNOWN ADDRESS OF THE TARGET ONLY. NO ADDITIONAL ATTEMPT IS TO BE MADE TO OBTAIN ADDRESS FOR THE TARGET OR TARGETS, AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD AN INVESTIGATIVE ACTION BE INSTITUTED.

REFERENCED LETTERS PERTAIN TO FURNISHING [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WITH PUBLIC SOURCE INFORMATION IDENTIFYING

[REDACTED] AS A MEMBER OF AND AN ACTIVIST OF STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. SRC WOULD NOTIFY [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

UTILIZE THE ABOVE CAPTION, INCLUDING THE REFERENCE NUMBER, WHEN RESPONDING TO THIS COMMUNICATION. INSURE ALL CORRESPONDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER IS DESIGNATED FOR THE FIELD OFFICE FILE ON THE APPROPRIATE COINTELPRO ONLY.

BT

TRANSMIT VIA:

☒ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☒ Immediate
☐ Priority
☒ Routine

SENSITIVITY:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☒ CONFIDENTIAL
☒ E F T O
☐ CLEAR

DATE: 10/4/76

FM ALBUQUERQUE (105-1677) (RUC)

TO DIRECTOR (100-449698) ROUTINE 2007ZLOS ANGELES IMMEDIATE 1957Z

BT

E F T O

COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT (NL-140), BUDED OCTOBER 6, 1976.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

b6
 b7C
 b7D

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO ALBUQUERQUE, OCTOBER 1, 1976.

1) NOTIFICATION OF TARGET, IF IT WILL DISCLOSE THE IDENTITY
 OF FORMER SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND ESTABLISHED SOURCE, WILL COMPROMISE HIS
 FUTURE EFFECTIVENESS AND IDENTIFY THE METHOD UTILIZED. DISCLOSURE
 WILL ALSO JEOPARDIZE THE EXCELLENT RELATIONSHIP WHICH CURRENTLY
 EXISTS BETWEEN THE ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE AND [REDACTED]

2) THERE IS NO KNOWN CURRENT OR PENDING LITIGATION REGARDING
 TARGET IN WHICH THE ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE OR THE DEPARTMENT OF
 JUSTICE IS AN INTERESTED PARTY.

105-1677-62
 SEARCHED _____
 SERIALIZED JS
 INDEXED _____
 FILED JS

b6
 b7C

Approved: [Signature]

Transmitted [REDACTED]

(Number) (Time)

Per [Signature]

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype☐ Facsimile☐ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate☐ Priority☐ Routine

SENSITIVITY:

☐ TOP SECRET☐ SECRET☐ CONFIDENTIAL☐ E F T O☐ CLEAR

DATE: _____

PAGE TWO AQ 105-1677 E F T O

3) A CHECK OF APPROPRIATE TELEPHONE AND STREET DIRECTORIES b6
b7C
WERE NEGATIVE FOR AN ADDRESS FOR TARGET. ALBUQUERQUE INDICES
SHOW THE LAST KNOWN ALBUQUERQUE ADDRESS FOR TARGET AS
 IN SEPTEMBER, 1971.

ALBUQUERQUE INDICES INDICATED HOWEVER LOS ANGELES INTERVIEWED
TARGET IN MAY OR JUNE, 1973 AS A CLOSE PERSONAL ASSOCIATE
DURING BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION OF b6
b7C
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT -
 LA FILE 77-21158, IN MAY OR JUNE, 1973.

THE BUREAU BY REFERENCED TELETYPE CAPTIONED AS ABOVE
ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

RE BUREAU LETTER TO ALBUQUERQUE MARCH 3, 1970, AND
ALBUQUERQUE LETTER TO BUREAU FEBRUARY 17, 1970.

A SPECIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (SRC) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE IS CONDUCTING A SURVEY OF A NUMBER OF OUR DISCONTINUED
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS AND HAS MADE A DETERMINATION
THAT CERTAIN TARGETS SHOULD BE NOTIFIED. THE ACTUAL NOTIFICATION
WILL BE EFFECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT AND NO BUREAU PERSONNEL WILL
BE INVOLVED. HOWEVER, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS TO BE OBTAINED
BY YOUR OFFICE TO ASSIST THE DEPARTMENT IN THEIR NOTIFICATION

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number) (Time)

Per _____

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

SENSITIVITY:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ E F T O
☐ CLEAR

DATE: _____

PAGE THREE AQ 105-1677 E F T O

OF THE RESPECTIVE TARGETS:

1) WILL NOTIFICATION DISCLOSE THE IDENTITY OF AN INFORMANT OR COMPROMISE SENSITIVE SOURCES OR METHODS?

2) ANY CURRENT OR PENDING LITIGATION REGARDING TARGET IN WHICH FBI OR DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IS AN INTERESTED PARTY.

3) A CHECK OF FIELD OFFICE INDICES, APPROPRIATE TELEPHONE AND STREET DIRECTORIES TO ASCERTAIN LAST KNOWN ADDRESS OF THE TARGET ONLY. NO ADDITIONAL ATTEMPT IS TO BE MADE TO OBTAIN ADDRESS FOR THE TARGET OR TARGETS, AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD AN INVESTIGATIVE ACTION BE INSTITUTED.

b6
b7C
b7D

REFERENCED LETTERS PERTAIN TO FURNISHING [REDACTED] WITH PUBLIC SOURCE INFORMATION IDENTIFYING [REDACTED] AS A MEMBER OF AND AN ACTIVIST OF STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY. SRC WOULD NOTIFY [REDACTED].

UTILIZE THE ABOVE CAPTION, INCLUDING THE REFERENCE NUMBER, WHEN RESPONDING TO THIS COMMUNICATION. INSURE ALL CORRESPONDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER IS DESIGNATED FOR THE FIELD OFFICE FILE ON THE APPROPRIATE COINTELPRO ONLY.

SINCE IT APPEARS TARGET IN 1973 RESIDED IN THE LOS ANGELES TERRITORY, LOS ANGELES IS REQUESTED TO FURNISH THE BUREAU THE

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number) (Time)

Per _____

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

SENSITIVITY:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ E F T O
☐ CLEAR

DATE: _____

PAGE FOUR AQ 105-1677 E F T O

b6
b7C

LAST KNOWN ADDRESS OF TARGET PER ABOVE BUREAU GUIDELINES.

THE FULL NAME OF THE TARGET IN THIS MATTER IS BORN

BT

#

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number) (Time)

Per _____

TO: SAC:

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk

☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield
☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

Date)

LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Brasilia
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Caracas
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Madrid
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico City
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Tokyo

☐ SAC, New Rochelle (MRA)☐ ASAC, Rapid City ("Mini")

RE:

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 03-15-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

1. Re report SA _____ dated _____
at _____.
2. Re ALBUQUERQUE teletype/airtel/letter dated 9/25/69
(office)
at ALBUQUERQUE - NM.
3. Re enclosure to _____ airtel/letter dated _____
(office)
at _____.
4. Other _____ 105-1677-63

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

a. Declassified

b. Classified COVER

by _____, date _____

declassification _____

c. Downgraded to _____

d. Upgraded to _____

by _____, date _____

declassification _____

SEARCHED ☒ INDEXED ☒SERIALIZED ☒ FILED ☒

exemption category _____

date of automatic

JUN 13 1977

exemption category _____

FBI-ALBUQUERQUE

exemption category _____

date of automatic

Bufile 100-449698-62 urfileIF: ABOVE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DESTROYED OR CANNOT
BE LOCATED, REPLY WITH FBIHQ IS UNNECESSARY

CLASSIFIED

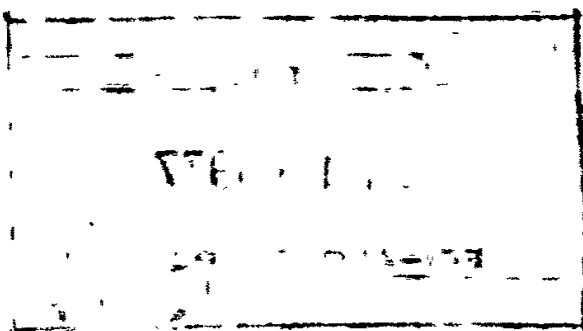
PAGE 7 - PARA 7 - LINES

10 - 18 - EXPENDS POTENTIAL

PSI - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -

BY 2040 - CATEGORY - 2 -

INDEFINITE - 6/4/77 - CIRIF



0-79 (Rev. 10-76)

TO: SAC

(Date)

☐ Albany
☒ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk

☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield
☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Brasilia
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Caracas
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Madrid
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico City
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Tokyo

☐ SAC, New Rochelle (MRA)

☐ ASAC, Rapid City ("Mini")

RE:

✓ 65-415
COINTELPRO-NEW LEFT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 03-15-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

1. Re report SA _____ dated _____
at _____.
2. Re ALBUQUERQUE (office) teletype/airtel/letter dated 12/23/69
at ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.
3. Re enclosure to _____ airtel/letter dated _____
(office)
at _____.
4. Other _____ 105-1677-64

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

a. Declassified

b. Classified

by _____, date _____

declassification _____

c. Downgraded to _____

, exemption category _____

d. Upgraded to _____

, exemption category ALBUQUERQUE

by _____, date _____

declassification _____

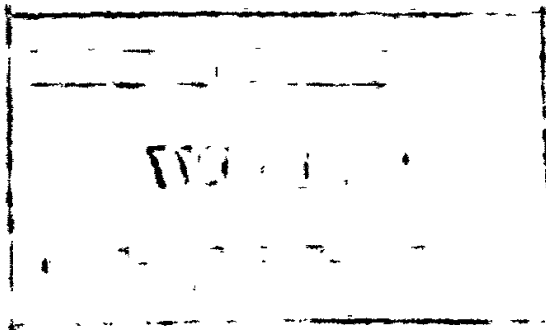
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 13 1977	
ALBUQUERQUE	
date of automatic _____	

Bufile 100-449698-62 urfile

IF ABOVE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DESTROYED OR CANNOT
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PAGE 7—PARA 7—LINE 5—
IDENTS—PSI—"~~CONFIDENTIAL~~"
BY 2040-CATEGORY-2-6/4/77—
INDEFINITE.
CIRIT.



TO: SAC:

☐ Albany
☒ Albuquerque
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☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
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☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
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☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
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☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
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☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk

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☐ Omaha
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☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield
☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

(date)

LEGAT:

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☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Caracas
☐ Hong Kong
☐ London
☐ Madrid
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico City
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Tokyo

☐ SAC, New Rochelle (MRA)☐ ASAC, Rapid City ("Mini")

RE: **COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM**
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT
BUDED: 7/3/68

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

1. Re report SA _____ DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS
 at _____
2. Re ALBUQUERQUE (office) teletype/airtel/letter dated 7/1/68
 at ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.
3. Re enclosure to _____ airtel/letter dated _____
 at _____
4. Other _____

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

a. Declassified PAGES 6 & 7 of LHM. (OVER)

b. Classified _____, exemption category _____

by _____, date _____

declassification _____

c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category _____

d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category _____

by _____, date _____

declassification _____

SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____

SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____

JUN 13 1977

DATE OF AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION

Bufile 100-44969862 file

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PAGE 7 LAST PARA- LAST ONE-

IDENTS PSI-"C"- & CONTINUES

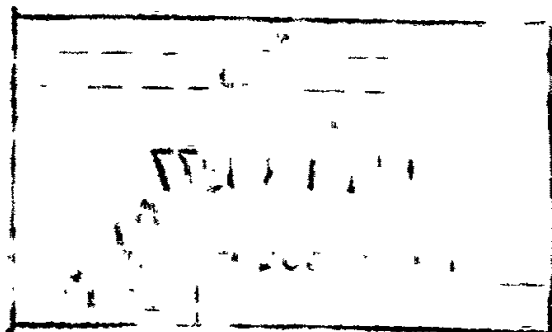
ON PAGE 2 - CATEGORY 2-

2040 - 6/4/77 - ~~END~~ INDEFINITE CRH

PAGE 2 - PARA 2 - 1ST LINE - IDENTS

1757 - "C" - CATEGORY 2 -

INDEFINITE
2040 - 6/4/77 - CRH.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-11-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

HQ0031 1751832

RR AFD

DE HQ

R 241808Z JUN 77

FM DIRECTOR (100-448006)

TO ALL SACS ROUTINE

BT

E F T O

✓ 100-2966 ✓ 65-415
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (COINTELPRO).

FOR INFORMATION OF ALL OFFICES A SPECIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (SRC) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAS BEEN CONDUCTING A SURVEY OF A NUMBER OF OUR DISCONTINUED COINTELPROS AND HAS MADE A DETERMINATION THAT CERTAIN TARGETS SHOULD BE NOTIFIED. THE ACTUAL NOTIFICATION WILL BE EFFECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT AND NO BUREAU PERSONNEL WILL BE INVOLVED. THE SRC HAS ADVISED THAT THEY ARE CONSIDERING NOTIFYING APPROXIMATELY 182 ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE TARGETS OF COINTELPRO. TO FACILITATE HANDLING OF THESE NOTIFICATIONS, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS TO BE OBTAINED BY ALL OFFICES TO ASSIST THE DEPARTMENT IN THEIR NOTIFICATION OF THE RESPECTIVE TARGETS:

b6
b7C

105-1677-65

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 24 1977	

PAGE TWO E F T O (100-448006)

1. WILL NOTIFICATION DISCLOSE THE IDENTITY OF AN INFORMANT OR COMPROMISE SENSITIVE SOURCES OR METHODS?

2. ANY CURRENT OR PENDING LITIGATION REGARDING TARGET IN WHICH FBI OR DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IS AN INTERESTED PARTY?

3. A CHECK OF FIELD OFFICE INDICES, APPROPRIATE TELEPHONE AND STREET DIRECTORIES, TO ASCERTAIN LAST KNOWN ADDRESS OF THE TARGET ONLY. NO ADDITIONAL ATTEMPT IS TO BE MADE TO OBTAIN ADDRESS FOR THE TARGET OR TARGETS, AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD ANY INVESTIGATIVE ACTION BE UTILIZED. YOUR OFFICE SHOULD ALSO FURNISH ANY OTHER INFORMATION IN YOUR FILES WHICH WOULD MITIGATE AGAINST NOTIFICATION (I.E. FAILURE OR IMPLEMENT A PROPOSED COINTELPRO ACTION AGAINST THE TARGET OR TARGETS).

YOU WILL BE ADVISED BY TELETYPE, UNDER THE INDIVIDUAL CAPTION OF TARGETS TO BE NOTIFIED. THESE TELETYPES WILL MAKE REFERENCE TO INSTANT TELETYPE AND THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS TO BE OBTAINED FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL TARGET.

BT

0-79 (Rev. 1-7-77)

TO: SAC:

☐ Albany
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☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
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☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
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☐ Miami
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☐ Newark
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☐ New Orleans
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☐ San Francisco
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☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
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TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern
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☐ Rome
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☐ SAC, New Rochelle (MRA) ☐ ASAC, Rapid City ("Mini") 6-23-77
(Date)

RE: Cointelpro - New Left.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 03-15-2011 BY 60324 UC BAW/SAB/RYS

1. Re report SA _____
at _____.
2. Re Albuquerque teletype/airtel/letter dated 12/23/69
(office) at Albuquerque.
3. Re enclosure to _____
(office) airtel/letter dated _____
at _____.
4. Other _____.

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

- a. Declassified
- b. Classified Confidential, exemption category 2
by 2040, date 6/4/77, date of automatic
declassification indefinite.
- c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category 2
- d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category 2
by _____, date _____, date of automatic
declassification _____.

Bufile 100-449698-62-17

Urfile 105-1677

FBIHQ Division and Section

JUN 27 1977
FBI-ALBUQUERQUE

4 DCRV

REC

Page

1

Paragraph

3
(3rd sentence)

Classification

~~Confidential~~

2

20-0000-2001



0-79 (Rev. 1-7-77)

TO: SAC:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO LEGAT:

☐ Albany
☒ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
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☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
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☐ Cincinnati
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☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk

☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
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☐ Springfield
☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
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☐ Bonn
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☐ Madrid
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico City
☐ Ottawa
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☐ SAC, New Rochelle (MRA) ☐ ASAC, Rapid City ("Mini")

RE:

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

6/23/77
(Date)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

DATE 03-11-2011

1. Re report SA _____
at _____.
2. Re ALBUQUERQUE teletype/airtel/letter dated 9/25/69
(office)
at ALBUQUERQUE.
3. Re enclosure to _____ airtel/letter dated _____
(office)
at _____.
4. Other _____.

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

a. Declassified

b. Classified CONFIDENTIAL, exemption category 2
by 2040, date 6/4/77, date of automatic
declassification INDEFINITE **105-1677-67**

c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category _____

d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category _____

by _____, date _____, date of automatic
declassification _____

Bufile 100-449698-62-16

Urfile 105-1677 (P)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBIHQ Division and Section

REC

Page

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Paragraph

Classification

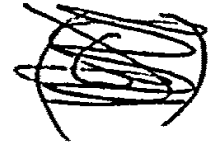
1

1

CONFIDENTIAL

~~ROBERT LORENCE MITCHELL~~

Beginning with 3rd
sentence to end of
paragraph



0-79 (Rev. 1-7-77)

TO: SAC:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO LEGAT:

☐ Albany
☒ Albuquerque
☐ Alexandria
☐ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Columbia
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
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☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
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☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans
☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk

☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ Sacramento
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
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☐ Mexico City
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Tokyo

☐ SAC, New Rochelle (MRA) ☐ ASAC, Rapid City ("Mini")

6-23-77

RE: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (Date)
INTERNAL SECURITY

1. Re report SA _____ dated _____

at _____

2. Re ALBUQUERQUE (office) teletype/airtel/letter dated 7/1/68

at ALBUQUERQUE

3. Re enclosure to _____ airtel/letter dated _____
(office)

at _____
DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

4. Other _____ DATE 03-11-2011

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

a. Declassified

b. Classified CONFIDENTIAL, exemption category 2
by 2040, date 6/4/77, date of automatic
declassification INDEFINITE 105-1677-68

c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category _____

d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category 8

by _____, date _____, date of automatic
declassification _____

Bufile 100-449698-62-5

Urfile 105-1677

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI-ALBUQUERQUE

FBIHQ Division and Section

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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Page 4 ~ Duplicate

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Page 16 ~ Duplicate

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Page 70 ~ b6, b7C, b7D